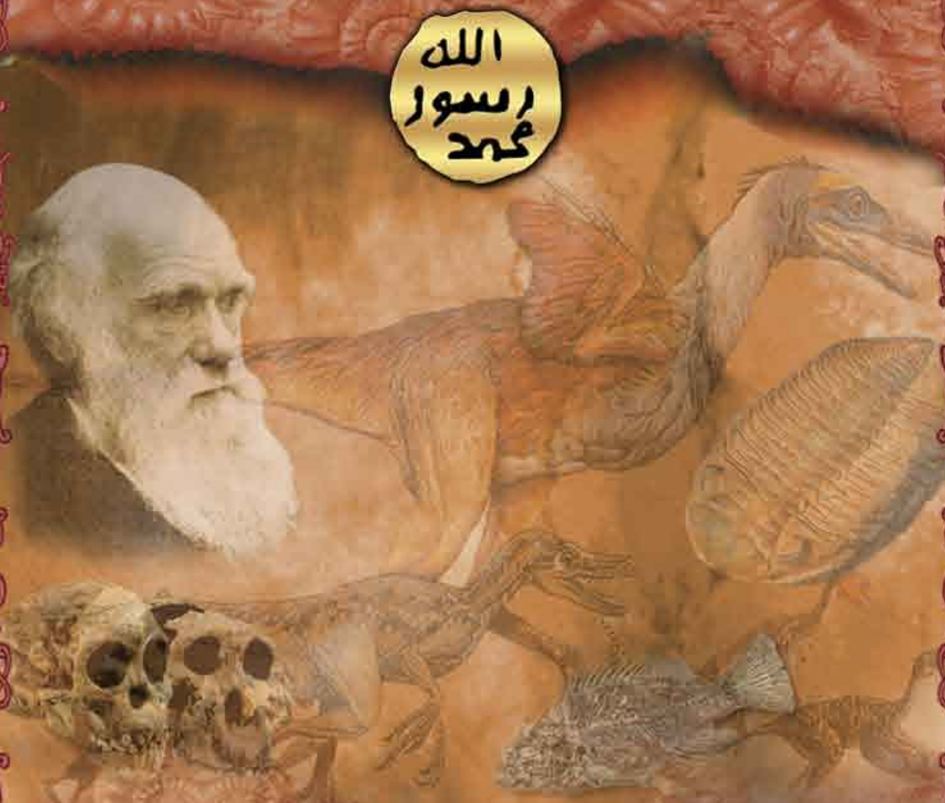
The DARK SPELL of DARWINISM

How Darwinists Twist the Truth to Turn People Away from God



HARUN YAHYA


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الله
رسول
محمد

To the Reader

● A special chapter is devoted to the collapse of the theory of evolution because this theory constitutes the basis of all anti-spiritual philosophies. Since Darwinism rejects the fact of creation—and therefore, the existence of God—over the last 140 years it has caused many people to abandon their faith or fall into doubt. It is therefore an imperative service, a very important duty to show everyone that this theory is a deception. Since some readers may have the chance to read only one of our books, we think it appropriate to devote a chapter to summarize this subject.

● All the author's books explain faith-related issues in the light of Qur'anic verses, and invite readers to learn God's words and to live by them. All the subjects concerning God's verses are explained so as to leave no doubt or room for questions in the reader's mind. The books' sincere, plain, and fluent style ensure that everyone of every age and from every social group can easily understand them. Thanks to their effective, lucid narrative, they can be read at one sitting. Even those who vigorously reject spirituality are influenced by the facts these books document and cannot refute the truthfulness of their contents.

● This and all the other books by the author can be read individually, or discussed in a group. Readers eager to profit from the books will find discussion very useful, letting them relate their reflections and experiences to one another.

● In addition, it will be a great service to Islam to contribute to the publication and reading of these books, written solely for the pleasure of God. The author's books are all extremely convincing. For this reason, to communicate true religion to others, one of the most effective methods is encouraging them to read these books.

● We hope the reader will look through the reviews of his other books at the back of this book. This rich source material on faith-related issues is very useful, and a pleasure to read.

● In these books, unlike some other books, you will not find the author's personal views, explanations based on dubious sources, styles that are unobservant of the respect and reverence due to sacred subjects, nor hopeless, pessimistic arguments that create doubts in the mind and deviations in the heart.

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Published by:
GLOBAL PUBLISHING
Talatpasa Mah. Emir Gazi Cad.
Ibrahim Elmas Ismerkezi A Blok Kat.4
Okmeydani-Istanbul/Turkey
Phone: +90 212 2220088

Printed and bound by Kelebek Matbaacilik in Istanbul

Litros Yolu, Nevzat Fikret Koru Holding Binası

No: 4/1-A Topkapı-İstanbul

Tel: (0 212) 612 43 59

All translations from the Qur'an are from *The Noble Qur'an: a New Rendering of its Meaning in English* by Hajj Abdalhaqq and Aisha Bewley.
Published by Bookwork,
Norwich, UK. 1420 CE/1999 AH.

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HARUN YAHYA

March, 2006

About the Author

Now writing under the pen-name of HARUN YAHYA, he was born in Ankara in 1956. Having completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara, he studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, he has published many books on political, scientific, and faith-related issues. Harun Yahya is well-known as the author of important works disclosing the imposture of evolutionists, their invalid claims, and the dark liaisons between Darwinism and such bloody ideologies as fascism and communism.

Harun Yahya's works, translated into 41 different languages, constitute a collection for a total of more than 45,000 pages with 30,000 illustrations.

His pen-name is a composite of the names Harun (*Aaron*) and Yahya (*John*), in memory of the two esteemed Prophets who fought against their peoples' lack of faith. The Prophet's seal on his books' covers is symbolic and is linked to their contents. It represents the Qur'an (the Final Scripture) and Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace), last of the prophets. Under the guidance of the Qur'an and the Sunnah (teachings of the Prophet [may God bless him and grant him peace]), the author makes it his purpose to disprove each fundamental tenet of godless ideologies and to have the "last word," so as to completely silence the objections raised against religion. He uses the seal of the final Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), who attained ultimate wisdom and moral perfection, as a sign of his intention to offer the last word.

All of Harun Yahya's works share one single goal: to convey the Qur'an's message, encourage readers to consider basic faith-related issues such as God's existence and unity and the Hereafter; and to expose godless systems' feeble foundations and perverted ideologies.



Harun Yahya enjoys a wide readership in many countries, from India to America, England to Indonesia, Poland to Bosnia, Spain to Brazil, Malaysia to Italy, France to Bulgaria and Russia. Some of his books are available in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Urdu, Arabic, Albanian, Chinese, Swahili, Hausa, Dhivehi (spoken in Mauritius), Russian, Serbo-Croat

(Bosnian), Polish, Malay, Uygur Turkish, Indonesian, Bengali, Danish and Swedish.

Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in many people recovering faith in God and gaining deeper insights into their faith. His books' wisdom and sincerity, together with a distinct style that's easy to understand, directly affect anyone who reads them. Those who seriously consider these books, can no longer advocate atheism or any other perverted ideology or materialistic philosophy, since these books are characterized by rapid effectiveness, definite results, and irrefutability. Even if they continue to do so, it will be only a sentimental insistence, since these books refute such ideologies from their very foundations. All contemporary movements of denial are now ideologically defeated, thanks to the books written by Harun Yahya.

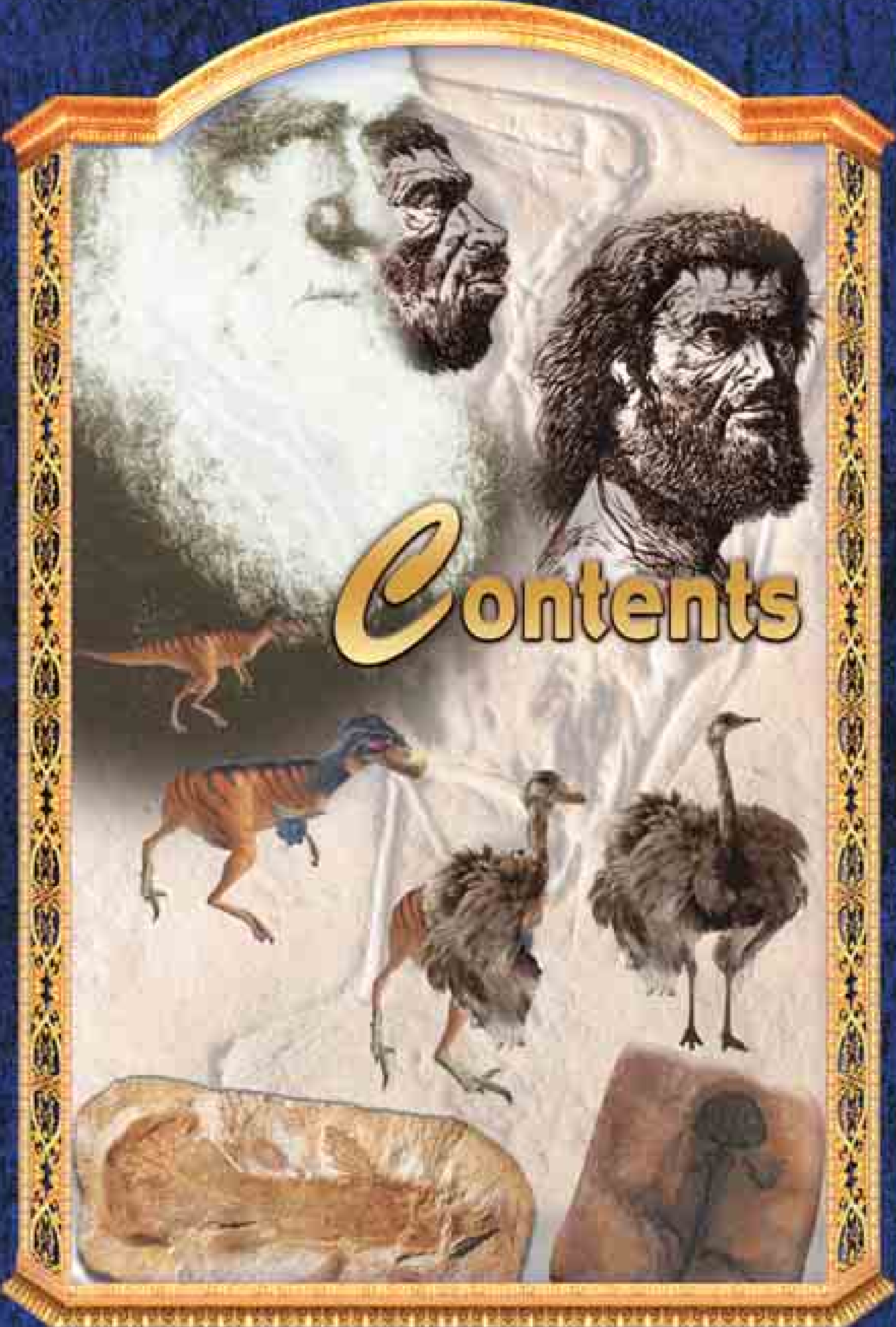
This is no doubt a result of the Qur'an's wisdom and lucidity. The author modestly intends to serve as a means in humanity's search for God's right path. No material gain is sought in the publication of these works.

Those who encourage others to read these books, to open their minds and hearts and guide them to become more devoted servants of God, render an invaluable service.

Meanwhile, it would only be a waste of time and energy to propagate other books that create confusion in people's minds, lead them into ideological chaos, and that clearly have no strong and precise effects in removing the doubts in people's hearts, as also verified from previous experience. It is impossible for books devised to emphasize the author's literary power rather than the noble goal of saving people from loss of faith, to have such a great effect. Those who doubt this can readily see that the sole aim of Harun Yahya's books is to overcome disbelief and to disseminate the Qur'an's moral values. The success and impact of this service are manifested in the readers' conviction.

One point should be kept in mind: The main reason for the continuing cruelty, conflict, and other ordeals endured by the vast majority of people is the ideological prevalence of disbelief. This can be ended only with the ideological defeat of disbelief and by conveying the wonders of creation and Qur'anic morality so that people can live by it. Considering the state of the world today, leading into a downward spiral of violence, corruption and conflict, clearly this service must be provided speedily and effectively, or it may be too late.

In this effort, the books of Harun Yahya assume a leading role. By the will of God, these books will be a means through which people in the twenty-first century will attain the peace, justice, and happiness promised in the Qur'an.


Contents

Introduction: What is "the Spell of Darwinism"?

Imagine yourself meeting a person who seems very reasonable and cultured. You'd naturally think that whatever this person says is a reflection of the culture and intelligence you assume him to have. But when he begins to speak, even though you perceive no other change in his reasonable demeanor, he startles you with his incredible nonsense. He may insist that white is just a lighter shade of black, for example, or claim that the clouds in the sky are simply huge bunches of cotton. He believes things that no reasonable person with normal awareness and judgment could believe. He claims it is raining even though the sun is shining; and if you take him outside and show him the evident sunlight, still he persists in his claim that rain is falling and he even declares that he's getting wet! If you saw such a person, you could describe him in several ways. You might say he was being illogical, deluded, or even that he'd lost his mind, or even that he was crazy. You might even say that he seemed to be under a spell and to have no clear view of reality.

This term "under a spell" is very significant. Some ordinary people resort to various kinds of magic spells and incantations to make others do something they wouldn't ordinarily want to do; to control them; make them believe irrational things, get them to harm another person; and to put them into something akin to a state of hallucination where they remain unaware of what they're doing. In short, the whole purpose of a spell is to bring someone under another's control and to make him believe the most unlikely, irrational things.

This book's title, *The Dark Spell of Darwinism*, comes from this very analogy. The goal of Darwinism is to get people to reject the obvious fact of Creation, which is clearly evident and assured, and to believe in the myth embodied in the theory of evolution. When someone falls under the spell of Darwinism, he also comes under the control of those who support the theory of evolution. Darwinism, and the theory of evolution, are incredible and illogical beliefs; they are like the proposition that that black is a chance byproduct of the changes that white undergoes, over time. But over the past 150 years, countless individuals have adopted these ideas passionately, and

nothing can convince them to give them up. All the scientific evidence and plain facts in the world haven't been able to free them from this spell's influence. It is as if they've been bewitched to believe that it is raining when the sun is out and to insist that they are getting wet.

At this point, perhaps you think it might be more appropriate to describe the Darwinists' inner condition as a deficiency of mental or conceptual ability, instead of as a spell. But those who believe in Darwinism include educated individuals, professors and even Nobel Prizewinners. Rather than indicating any lack of conceptual ability, their attachment to Darwinism shows that they are under some kind of spell.

The purpose of this book is to rescue people from Darwinism's influence by revealing the exact ways in which it effects its persuasions and by uncovering the efforts that Darwinists make to prevent this illusion from losing its power. At the same time, we'll help you employ your own conscience and intelligence to consider—and understand—the self-evident fact of Creation.

Anyone who's been rescued from the spell of Darwinism and grasps the reality of Creation will also understand that God, the Lord of all the Worlds, has created him as well. This fact is the greatest import, because the sole purpose for the world's coming into existence is so that for people may come to know God and serve Him.

Intelligent Design, in other words Creation

In order to create, God has no need to design

It's important that the word "design" be properly understood. That God has created a flawless design does not mean that He first made a plan and then followed it. God, the Lord of the Earth and the heavens, needs no "designs" in order to create. God is exalted above all such deficiencies. His planning and creation take place at the same instant.

Whenever God wills a thing to come about, it is enough for Him just to say, "Be!"

As verses of the Qur'an tell us:

His command when He desires a thing is just to say to it, "Be!" and it is. (Qur'an, 36:82)

[God is] the Originator of the heavens and Earth. When He decides on something, He just says to it, "Be!" and it is. (Qur'an, 2:117)

Why Do Darwinists Cast Their Spells?

Throughout history, men and women have sought answers to basic, essential questions: How did everything—living and non-living—in this universe come to exist? Who are we, and where did we come from? They have made philosophical inquiries into these subjects and come up with various notions. However, there is one clear answer to these questions that requires no long investigation. A person who looks without prejudice at everything in the universe, both animate and inanimate—beginning with his own body—can realize that all things have been created by a single Creator Who has superior power, wisdom and knowledge. Such a person will understand that from the harmony between his own body and the Earth he lives on; to the balance among the stars, galaxies and other celestial bodies; from the abundance of the water he needs to survive to the colorful world around him and all the beautiful living things in it—all this clearly reveals the existence of a merciful and protective Creator.

That supreme Creator is Almighty God, the Lord of all the Worlds. He has revealed the Fact of Creation in such a way that human beings can discover it using their faculty of reason, and He has announced it to all people through the mediation of messengers whom He has chosen from

among them. Throughout history, however, there have been many who rejected these facts. Despite all the proofs for the existence of God that have been set before them, and even though God has shown them obvious miracles, still they persist in rejecting His existence. In the Qur'an, His final revelation, God tells us of such people:

> **They have sworn by God with their most earnest oaths that if a Sign comes to them they will believe in it. Say: "The Signs are in God's control alone." What will make you realize that even if a Sign did come, they would still not believe? We will overturn their hearts and sight, just as when they did not believe in it at first, and We will abandon them to wander blindly in their excessive insolence. Even if We sent down angels to them, and the dead spoke to them, and We gathered together everything in front of them right before their eyes, they would still not believe unless God willed. The truth is that most of them are ignorant. (Qur'an, 6:109-111)**

Still another group of people claims to believe that God exists but—as can be seen from their behavior—they do not acknowledge His power and eternal might. They know that He has created everything that exists, yet still they ignore His messengers and reject the truth these messengers proclaim. In the Qur'an, God reveals to us the spiritual condition of such people:

> **It is He Who has created hearing, sight and hearts for you. What little thanks you show! It is He Who dispersed you about the Earth and you will be gathered to Him. It is He Who gives life and causes to die and His is the alternation of the night and day. So will you not use your intellect? However, they say the same as previous peoples said. They say, "When we are dead and turned to dust and bones, shall we then be raised again? "We and our forefathers were promised this before. This is nothing but the myths of previous peoples!" Say: "To whom does the Earth belong, and everyone in it, if you have any knowledge?" They will say: "To God." Say: "So will you not pay heed?" Say: "Who is the Lord of the Seven Heavens and the Lord of the Mighty Throne?" They will say: "God." Say: "So will you not guard against evil?" Say: "In whose hand is the dominion over**

everything, He Who gives protection and from Whom no protection can be given, if you have any knowledge?" They will say: "God's." Say: "So how have you been bewitched?" The fact is that We have given them the truth and they are liars. (Qur'an, 23:78-90)

From these verses, we can see that even though these people know that God is the Creator of all things and the Judge of heaven and Earth, still they reject religion. They also reject the revelations made by God's messengers concerning the resurrection and the afterlife and even regard these truths as simply myths from the past.

How can these people be so resolute in denying the existence of God, even though they have seen and acknowledged the proofs for it?

The answer to this question is contained in the verse quoted above: "So how have you been bewitched?" With this verse, God reveals that these people are bewitched, in that they behave as if under the influence of a spell cast upon them.

Why do some people employ such false suggestions and sorcery to deceive both themselves and others?

Anyone who believes in God's existence and eternal power and who doesn't pretend he cannot understand this truth also realizes that in addition, he is responsible to God. God has created him, like every other human being, from nothing and has put a multitude of things in the universe at his service. Anyone who understands that his birth, life and death all lie within the power of God's will, must use his whole life to please the Creator Who created him from nothing and endowed him with so many blessings.

Those who, in their arrogance, do not believe, also refuse to submit to God or gain His favor. They turn a deaf ear to His commands and prohibitions. They have made it a principle to stay unfettered and not to grant obedience to any authority: This is what leads them into disbelief. God shows us this human characteristic in verse 36 of Surat al-Qiyama:

"Does man reckon he will be left to go on unchecked?"

And in another verse, He reveals that human beings in their arro-

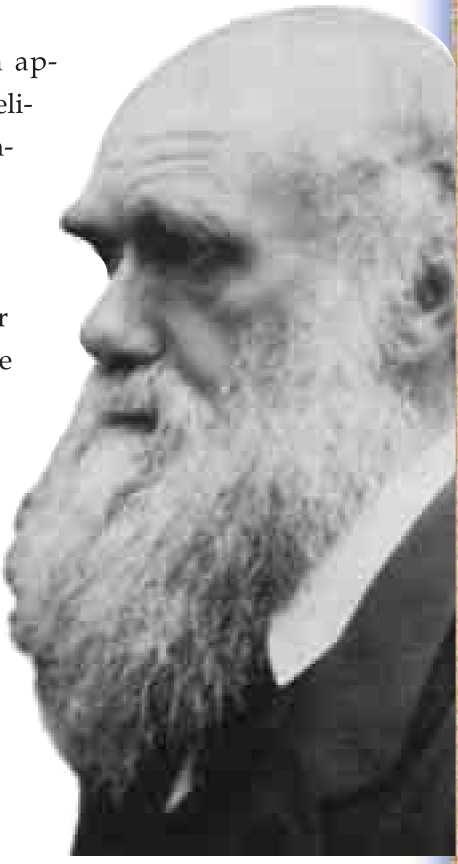
gance reject these truths, even though they understand them.

And they repudiated them [God's signs] wrongly and haughtily, in spite of their own certainty about them. See the final fate of the corrupters. (Qur'an, 27:14)

Those who Do Not Believe Seek Proofs to Support their Disbelief

Ever since human beings first appeared on this Earth, large numbers of them have rejected the existence of God for the reasons enumerated above. Therefore, they have always looked for proofs that might validate their denial, but have never succeeded—because of the very clear proofs for His existence.

In the nineteenth century, a man appeared on the scene who had rejected religion and refused to see himself as responsible to his Creator. His claims had a spellbinding effect on other unbelievers. This was an amateur biologist by the name of Charles Darwin. Working under the primitive scientific limitations of the nineteenth century, he proposed some untenable ideas on the origins of life that rejected the fact of Creation and assembled these ideas in a book he entitled *The Origin of Species.* Thus the theory of evolution was born.



Charles Darwin, founder of the theory of evolution, which modern scientific discoveries have invalidated.

Actually, the roots of Darwin's theory can be traced back to ancient times. Originally, the idea was proposed by several atheist and polytheist philosophers of ancient Greece. But thanks to scientists who believed in a Creator Who created the whole universe, the ideas of these ancient philosophers had no lasting effect. But with the advance of the nineteenth century's materialist thinking, which rejected the existence of God and claimed that only matter was absolute, evolutionist ideas were revived once again.

Darwin based his theory on a few groundless suppositions. Those who rejected God used it as a means to bolster their own superstitious ideas and to establish them on a supposedly scientific foundation. What, then, did this theory claim that was so attractive to those who denied the existence of God?

Briefly, the theory of evolution claims that lifeless pieces of matter came together by chance, organizing themselves to produce living organisms. That as a result of chance occurrences, these organisms changed in response to natural conditions and diverged from one another in structure and appearance. According to this claim, living things were not created.

Why, then, do so many approve of Darwin's theory of evolution? Because they believe that the formation of life can be explained without reference to a Creator. If you examine the theory of evolution with scientific objectivity only, without regard for its ideological purpose, you can see that it's contrary to science and logic. Moreover, the totality of available data on the

"And they repudiated them [God's Signs] wrongly and haughtily, in spite of their own certainty about them. See the final fate of the corrupters." (Qur'an, 27:14)

origins of living things points to this theory being invalid. Indeed, we have reached the point where modern science has demonstrated the extremely complex structure of every living creature, in all its magnificence. Facts authenticated by present-day's scientific research show the impossibility of living things arising by chance. They could have come to exist only as the result of a superior design; whose flawless plan is present and evident in every creature.

Every day, some new discovery comes to light to prove the invalidity of the theory of evolution. Yet still its supporters will not give up their allegiance and show an even more fanatical attachment to their belief. Their motive, as we said before, is evident: Atheists and materialists need a so-called scientific support for denying the existence of God. For this reason, Darwinists are determined to hold on very tightly to their theory, at any cost and regardless of science. And they are determined not to go back on that promise.

D. M. S. Watson, the well-known English zoologist, explains why his fellow evolutionists still defend their theory so adamantly, even though there isn't the slightest proof for the theories they espouse:

> The theory of evolution itself is a theory universally accepted not because it can be proved by logically coherent evidence to be true but because the only alternative, special creation, is clearly incredible.[1]

On the same topic, the evolutionist anthropologist, Dr. Michael Walker of Sydney University, writes:

> One is forced to conclude that many scientists and technologists pay lip-service to Darwinian theory only because it supposedly excludes a Creator... [2]

By their own admission, evolutionists are so attached to Darwin's theory of evolution for the single reason that it rejects the existence of God. But in order for them to accept the theory of evolution even though it goes against all scientific proof, evolutionists must do a lot of hard work. Increasingly, scientific developments invalidate the theory of evolution, and when the matter is viewed with reason and awareness evolution can be revealed as a lot of nonsense.

It is at this point that the spell of Darwinism comes into play. Darwinists have to make a discredited theory appear true. To do so, they use all their skills, trying everything to prevent people from falling away from Darwinism. They try to get them to believe the unbelievable, to think the unthinkable and to state the unspeakable. And those who fall under the influence of this spell gradually come to the point where they are unable to perceive and consider the clearly evident facts.

Throughout history, actually, there have been several examples of just this kind of enchantment. In the past—albeit under very different circumstances—godless people have tried to ignore or not to understand the evidence for Creation shown to them by messengers and sincere believers. In the Qur'an, God explains the similarity between these people and people of today:

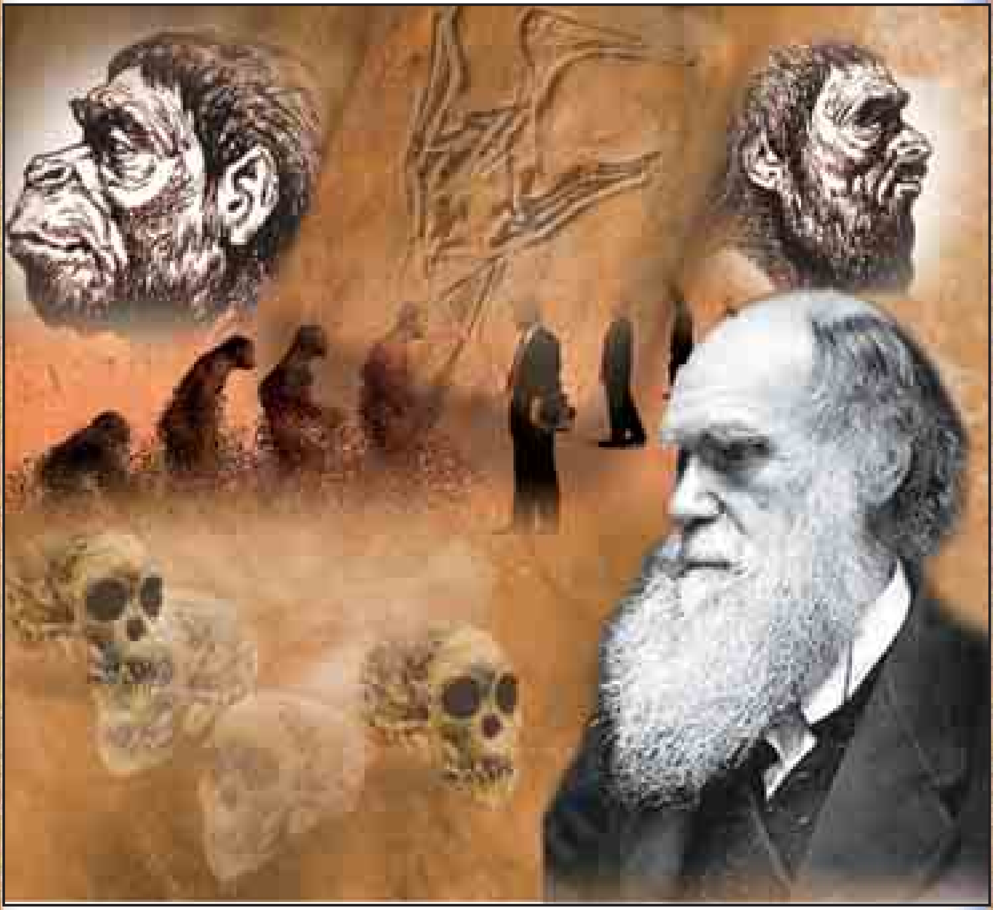
> **We sent Messengers before you among the disparate groups of previous peoples. No Messenger came to them without their mocking him. In that way We insert it into the evildoers' hearts. They do not believe in it, even though the example of the previous peoples has gone before. Even if We opened up to them a door into heaven, and they spent the day ascending through it, they would only say, "Our eyesight is befuddled! Or rather we have been put under a spell!" (Qur'an, 15:10-15)**

Those who espouse Darwinism today come at the head of these spell-bound indi viduals. They counter the ev dence of Creation with the m of evolution, and try to tel whole world that the theory is And the masses are truly so



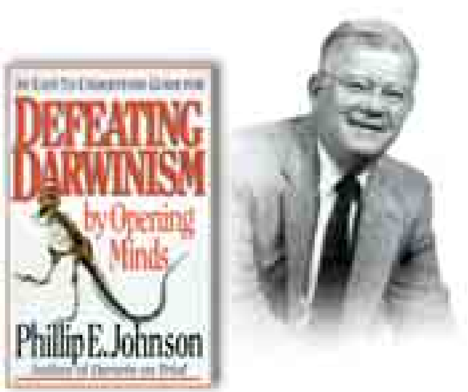
spell-bound by their intimations and false information that no longer can they perceive the truth. Under these circumstances, those conscientious individuals who recognize the fact of Creation have a duty to work towards lifting this spell so that more people can see the truth. The true path is doubtless the way of God, the Creator of the heavens and the Earth:

God is my Lord and your Lord so worship Him. That is a straight path. (Qur'an, 3:51)



Darwinists Believe the Unbelievable

As we said in the last chapter, evolution is a theory that flies in the face of logic and common sense. Science has invalidated it. But because it supplies atheist philosophies with a supposedly scientific foundation, it has found support among many scientists, and its propaganda has influenced masses of people. This influence, which we characterize as a "spell," is so powerful that even intelligent, informed people have not been able to escape it. Many have come to accept incredibly illogical propositions that even a child could see through—and they defend these propositions with great fervor.



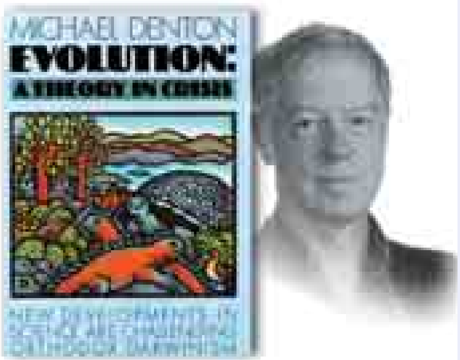
Philip E. Johnson and the cover of his book criticizing the theory of evolution.

One noted critic of the theory of evolution is Phillip E. Johnson. In his book *Defeating Darwinism by Opening Minds*, he says that evolutionists accept Darwin's propositions without having thought about them beforehand and have never considered what they mean.

My experience speaking and debating on this topic at universities has taught me that scientists, and professors in general, are often con-

fused about evolution. They may know a lot of details, but they don't understand the basics. The professors typically think that evolution from molecule to man is a single process that can be illustrated by dog breeding or finch-beak variations, that fossil evidence confirms the Darwinian process of step-by-step change, that monkeys can type *Hamlet* if they are aided by a mechanism akin to natural selection…[3]

Johnson's words outline the confused, conflicted spiritual state in which evolutionists find themselves. And in his book, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, noted Australian molecular biologist Michael Denton draws attention to the same point. He describes the Darwinists' strange view that the extremely complex structures of living things came to be through chance occurrences:



Michael Denton and his book, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*.

To the skeptic, the proposition that the genetic programmes of higher organisms, consisting of something close to a thousand million bits of information, equivalent to the sequence of letters in a small library of 1,000 volumes, containing in encoded form countless thousands of intricate algorithms controlling, specifying, and ordering the growth and development of billions and billions of cells into the form of a complex organism, were composed by a purely random process is simply an affront to reason. But to the Darwinist, the idea is accepted without a ripple of doubt—the paradigm takes precedence![4]

To demonstrate Darwinism's mind-boggling and powerful hold on people and how dangerous it is for humanity, this chapter examines some of the Darwinists' preposterous claims that no one of ordinary intelligence could ever believe. We'll briefly explain how these claims are invalid from a scientific point of view. (For details on the technical subjects in this chapter, see Harun Yahya's *Darwinism Refuted: How the Theory of Evolution Breaks Down in the Light of Modern Science*, Goodword Books, 2003).

Evolutionists Believe that Lifeless, Unconscious Atoms Came Together by Themselves to Form Living, Conscious Human Beings

The most absurd of evolutionists' beliefs is that lifeless matter, on its own accord, formed living things by a series of acts of blind chance. They assert that the material required for living beings came together by a series of accidents, in just the right proportions and under ideal conditions, to form life's first building blocks—amino acids. These amino acids, supposedly formed by chance and without suffering any damage under the harsh conditions of the primordial Earth, somehow encountered other amino acids, formed by chance like themselves. (Scientists unanimously agree that no living organism could survive under the conditions thought to have existed millions of years ago.) But this encounter was not random: Every amino acid bonded to others in a definite sequence and with no errors. In this process—whose chance of occurrence is less than one in one trillion times one trillion times one trillion times one trillion times one trillion, proteins were formed. (For further information, please see the chapter "Molecular Biology and the Origin of Life" in *Darwinism Refuted: How the Theory of Evolution Breaks Down in the Light of Modern Science* by Harun Yahya, Goodword Books, 2003)



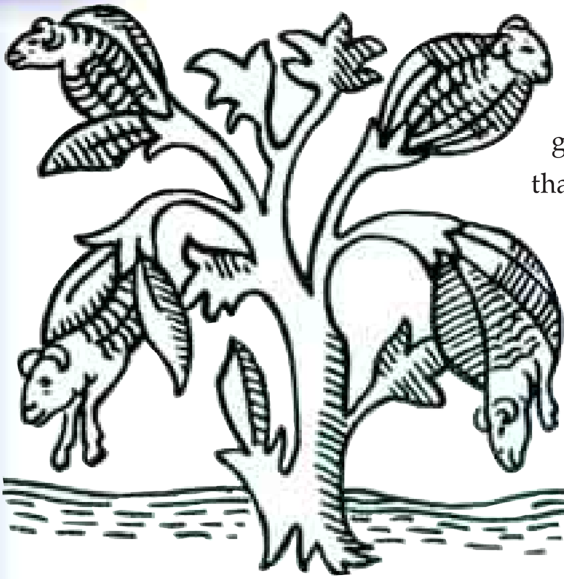
Facing page: a representation of the evolutionists' definition of primitive atmosphere. Right: a chart depicting the amino acids and other elements supposedly formed in that primitive atmosphere. No doubt that the scenario that the materials seen here came together to produce a living cell is totally irrational and contrary to science.

But the evolutionary scenario doesn't end here: Chance alone was not sufficient for life to occur. In order for cells to form, appropriate proteins had to wait for millions of years (while remaining undamaged and unaffected by sunlight's ultraviolet rays, heat and cold and lightning) until the other requisite proteins came along. And when these proteins finally came together, they formed cells—one of the most complex structures in the world today.

Evolutionists extend this scenario to the formation of human beings. But all of the separate stages described above have been proven wrong by scientific discoveries, demonstrating that the events they portray could never have happened. In later pages, we will outline the impossibility of cells and proteins coming about by chance. We shall focus especially on evolutionists' illogical claim that lifeless matter developed into living things on its own.

In fact, the idea that life sprang spontaneously from lifeless matter dates back to the Middle Ages. When people saw living creatures suddenly gathered together in one place—maggots in rotting meat, for example—





Early views on the origin of life included one that suggested sheep arose from a plant. Obviously, this misconception isn't vastly different from modern evolutionist ideas.

they supposed they had arisen through the process now known as spontaneous generation. People believed that geese were born from trees, lambs from watermelons, and that frogs formed in rain clouds and fell into ponds on the ground.[5]

In the 1600s, a Belgian scientist by the name of Jan Van Helmont decided to test the theory of spontaneous generation. He sprinkled wheat on a dirty shirt and waited for creatures to form on it. Three weeks later, Van Helmont saw several mice feeding on the grains. From his observations, he concluded that the combination of a dirty shirt and wheat gives birth to mice.

A German scientist, Athanasius Kircher, came to the same conclusion by another route. He poured honey over a number of dead flies and shortly afterward, observed other flies swarming over the dead ones. Whereupon Kircher believed that he had proven that dead flies and honey produce living flies!

But experiments by the Italian scientist Francesco Redi and, after him, the French scientist Louis Pasteur showed that mice did not arise from dirty shirts, and that flies are not generated from a mixture of honey and fly corpses. These living creatures did not arise from lifeless matter, but arrived from somewhere else. For example, living flies are attracted by the honey on the corpses of other flies and perhaps even lay their eggs there. Shortly afterwards, both living flies and maggots are suddenly ob-



According to medieval belief, life could arise from inanimate matter. For example, it was believed that maggots came into being spontaneously on uncovered meat. But discoveries made by F. Redi and later by L. Pasteur showed this to be false. Above, we see experiments relevant to this subject conducted by Redi. Despite all these scientific facts, some evolutionists still support (albeit in a different way) this claim, which is nothing more than a superstition from the Middle Ages.



The French scientist, Louis Pasteur, who disproved the claims of evolutionists with discoveries that laid the foundations of modern biology.



served. That is, life never arose from something lifeless, but from life itself. This law—that life arises only from life—is one of the basic foundations of modern biology.

That such incredibly strange ideas were accepted at all may seem excusable, considering the ignorance of that period's scientists and the limitations of their instruments and experiments. But it's highly surprising that today's evolutionists still defend such ideas, even though science and technology have advanced to their present state— and after several experiments

and observations have proven that life cannot develop from lifeless matter.

For years, evolutionists have worked in their most advanced laboratories, trying to prove these unreasonable ideas by producing even a single cell from assemblages of lifeless material. They have conducted countless experiments using the best technology and under the supervision of experienced scientists, but have never been successful. It is absurd to claim that an occurrence that cannot be conducted in even a controlled environment could have occurred randomly, unconsciously, in a primeval world, under conditions inimical to life.

Interestingly, evolutionists know quite well that life cannot come from lifeless matter. But though they often admit being aware of this truth, they continue to trust in happenstance as if it this were not the basis of the theory of evolution.

Sir Fred Hoyle, the noted English astronomer, gives an example to demonstrate that matter cannot produce life by itself:

> If there were a basic principle of matter which somehow drove organic systems toward life, its existence should easily be demonstrable in the laboratory. One could, for instance, take a swimming bath to represent the primordial soup. Fill it with any chemicals of a non-biological nature you please. Pump



any gases over it, or through it, you please, and shine any kind of radiation on it that takes your fancy. Let the experiment proceed for a year and see how many of those 2,000 enzymes [proteins produced by living cells] have appeared in the bath. I will give the answer, and so save the time and trouble and expense of actually doing the experiment. You would find nothing at all, except possibly for a tarry sludge composed of amino acids and other simple organic chemicals.[6]

Andrew Scott, an evolutionist biologist, also admits that life cannot come from lifeless matter:

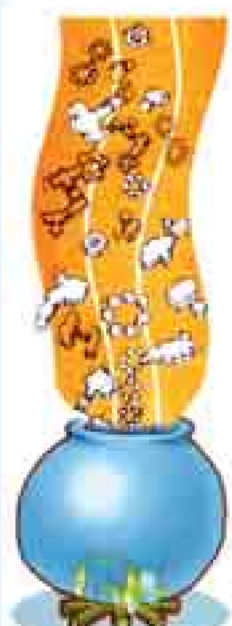
Take some matter, heat while stirring and wait. That is the modern version of Genesis. The "fundamental" forces of gravity, electromagnetism and the strong and weak nuclear forces are presumed to have done the rest . . . But how much of this neat tale is firmly established, and how much remains hopeful speculation? In truth, the mechanism of almost every major step, from chemical precursors up to the first recognizable cells, is the subject of either controversy or complete bewilderment.[7]

Facing page: Seventeenth-century scientists at work. During that period, most of the claims and theories put forward were far from scientific. Considering their lack of information, scientists of the time may be excused for their strange claims. But it is hardly excusable for today's people to be still making claims like those put forward during the Middle Ages. Evolutionists are among those who make such claims, whose invalidity has been proven in today's laboratories.



As pointed out earlier, evolutionists do know this, but continue to assert that life was formed from the chance combination of lifeless matter. Like a sorcerer who combines some materials together and tries to cast a spell with a few magic words, so evolutionists believe that life was formed in a primordial soup existing in the world's earliest ages.

But combine atoms like phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, oxygen, iron and carbon, which are required for life, and all you'll get is a lifeless mass. Nevertheless, evolutionists claim that this mass of atoms came together and organized itself, with each one forming bonds with the others in just the right proportions, in the proper place, and under the right conditions. Evolutionists claim that this organizational process resulted in a seeing, sensate, speaking, feeling, thinking, loving, compassionate human being who could smile, feel pleasure, pain and sorrow, have fun, laugh and



If every element that evolutionists think necessary for life were mixed in a pot like the one on the left, and if it were heated, subjected to electric current, and frozen—in short, if the pot was subjected to every procedure that evolutionist professors deem essential and left to stand for millions, even trillions of years, no living cell would be formed, let alone any living creature.





Evolutionists claim that amino acids and proteins formed spontaneously by their chance combination in the primeval atmosphere and in the liquid called the "primordial soup." They illustrate these claims with fantastic illustrations like the one above. But it is all a deception. Such scenarios about the formation of life on Earth never occurred.

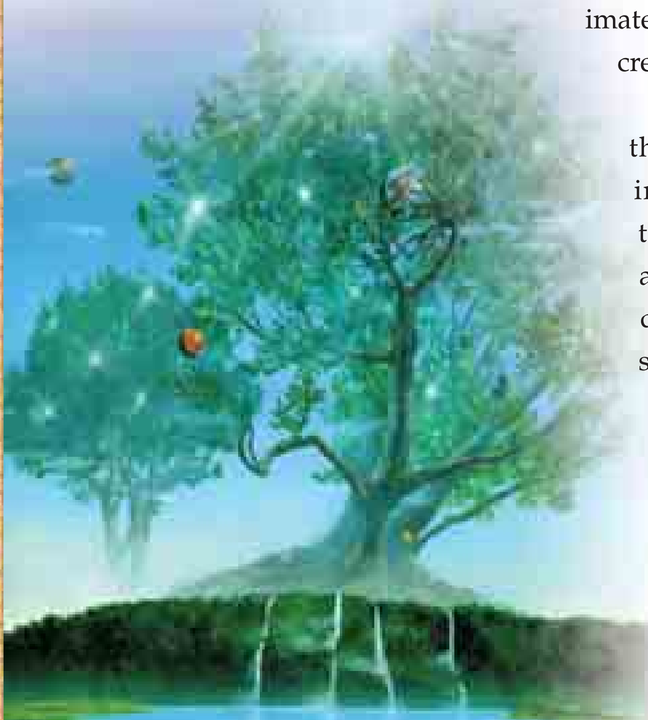
feel excitement. This being had a sense of musical rhythm, prepared delicious meals, founded civilizations and could conduct scientific experiments!

Surely there is no difference between this story told by evolutionists and a sorcerer's tale.

Like Pagan Tribes, Evolutionists Make Nature into a God

Another of the evolutionists' absurd suppositions is that nature possesses a creative power. They believe this strange proposition and mobilize all their forces in trying to get others to believe it too. For example, in television documentaries, books, magazines or newspapers, you must have seen such comments as, "This is a gift of nature to human beings," "a miracle of Mother Nature," "Nature has given beavers the ability to construct wonderful dams." But who is this Mother Nature that evolutionists put forward as a creator? Like pagans, evolutionists have divinized the concept of Mother Nature. "She" is a combination of trees, rivers, flowers, rocks, stones, soil, fish, cats, dogs—in short, everything in the natural world, animate and inanimate, that has no awareness or creative power of its own.

Then how can it be that these creatures, lacking even the ability to think, can come together and achieve things that require a great deal of conscious awareness? Surely,



Nature is a comprised of air, rocks, soil and water. It is not possible for this entity to produce a living organism, although evolutionists attribute many such claims to "Nature" in their imagined fairytales.

this would be impossible. All the signs of consciousness and awareness we see around us are creations of the infinite knowledge of God.

In the language of sociology, evolutionists' accepted belief in nature is called "animism." Animism is the attribution of spirit and consciousness to inanimate things in nature; and the animist beliefs found in some uncivilized tribes are products of a primitive mentality. Today, you can find animist ideas in cartoons and children's stories. Evolutionists' scenarios and their belief in Mother Nature is no different from believing in a cartoon hero, or a talking tree, a sad river, or a mountain fighting to protect good people from evil in the forest.

Natural Selection: Assistant of the Imaginary "Mother Nature"

Natural selection is evolutionists' favorite mechanism, to which they most frequently attribute creative power. This actually is a process that can be observed in the natural world among living things. But it certainly cannot advance the development of any living thing, much less create a new species, as evolutionists imagine it can.



This natural process was known long before Darwin, but he was the first to assert that it had "creative power." His theory is founded on his belief that the mechanism of natural selection has the power to fuel evolution. But natural selection is based on the premise that living things can continue to survive only if they conform with the natural conditions in which they find themselves. Those individuals not equipped with attributes that ensure harmony with their environment will perish. In other words, natural selection has no power to cause or direct evolution.

One example can illustrate this point. Suppose that two dogs live in the same geographical area. One has long hair, and the other's is comparatively short. If the temperature in their area should fall significantly as a result of ecological change, the longer-haired dog could better resist the cold than the shorter-haired one. In this situation, the long-haired dog has the greater advantage; it would be healthier, live longer and thus, be able to sire more puppies. Within a short time, the number of short-haired dogs would noticeably decrease; they would either migrate to a warmer climate, or their strain would die out. So as a result, longer-haired dogs would be "naturally" selected and enjoy the advantage.

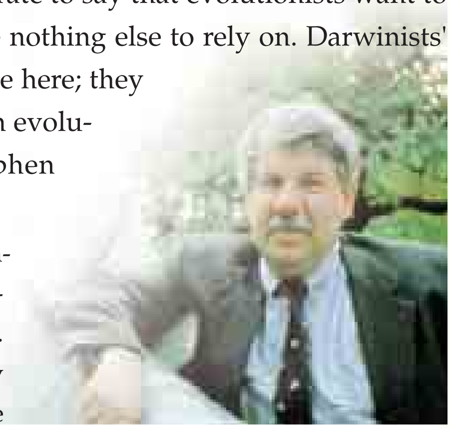
But notice that no new species of dog appeared during this process. Natural selection merely chose between two different already existing breeds of dog. Long-haired dogs did not suddenly come into existence by natural selection, at a time when long-haired dogs did not already exist. It is absolutely impossible that these dogs could evolve into an entirely new species with the passage of time.

In short, natural selection cannot produce new species or new characteristics; it only "selects" from among the attributes of creatures that already exist. And because no new species or characteristic is ever produced, we cannot say that any "evolution" occurs. In other words, natural selection by itself, does not cause evolution.

Nevertheless, evolutionists use natural selection to pull the wool over people's eyes, resorting to illusions to distort the facts. They credit natural selection with a much greater effectiveness than it actually exhibits. They

believe that natural selection not only gets rid of the weak, but also creates countless new living species. It is accurate to say that evolutionists want to believe in this process because they've nothing else to rely on. Darwinists' hopes and aspirations play a major role here; they are described by one of the best known evolutionist paleontologists—the late Stephen Jay Gould:

> The essence of Darwinism lies in a single phrase: natural selection is the creative force of evolutionary change. No one denies that selection will play a negative role in eliminating the unfit. Darwinian theories require that it create the fit as well.[8]



The late evolutionist author Stephen Jay Gould.

But Darwinists have been unable to prove their aspirations, because not one single example has ever been observed of natural selection causing new life forms to evolve. Colin Patterson, a noted English evolutionist and paleontologist, admits as such:

> No one has ever produced a species by mechanisms of natural selection. No one has ever got near it and most of the current argument in neo-Darwinism is about this question.[9]

Surprisingly, even though Darwinists know that natural selection cannot have any creative powers, they continue to believe it. (Just like the bewitched man we described in our introduction, who believes he is getting wet on a sunny day.) Modern evolutionists admit that a mechanism like natural selection removes only weak individuals; it cannot create a complex creature like a human being with his superior qualities, capable of building entire civilizations. But interestingly, such admissions do not change what they believe. It is plain to see that evolutionary theory is in crisis; they witness this for themselves, but won't give up their obsessive preconception that human beings came into being through a process of evolution.

Under the weight of this contradiction, anthropologist J. Hawkes states:

> I find it difficult to believe that the extravagant glories of birds, fish, flowers and other living forms were produced solely by natural selection; I find it incredible that human consciousness was such a product. How can man's brain, the instrument which created all the riches of civilization, which served Socrates, Shakespeare, Rembrandt, and Einstein, have been brought into being by a struggle for survival among hunters of wild game in the Pleistocene wilderness?[10]



Hawkes' words underscore a very important point. No matter how evolutionists may not want to believe it, no intelligent human being or any other living creature with its amazing qualities could ever have arisen by the mechanism of chance. Similarly, Cemal Yildirim, a leading evolutionist in Turkey, admits, despite his loyalty to the theory, that it is very difficult to believe that natural selection has any creative force. As he writes:

> A third and more important criticism is directed at natural selection as an adequate explanatory principle. Living things at all stages of life, from amoebae up through human beings, exhibit an extraordinary order, and a teleological [purpose-oriented] tendency that do not allow any physical and chemical analysis. The mechanical mechanism of chance, or natural selection is unlikely to explain this. Take the example of human eye. Could an organ, with structure and functions of such complexity, delicacy and perfection, have been formed mechanically, without the purposeful involvement of any creative power? Could human being, who form entire civilizations along with works of art, philosophy and science, have evolved through natural selection? Can we explain the love a mother feels for her young through a "blind" mechanism embracing no spiritual element whatsoever? No doubt, biologists (let alone

Darwinists) find it hard to offer satisfactory answers to such questions.[11]

Despite all this, evolutionists keep on believing that nature and certain mechanisms within it, such as natural selection, can create a sentient human being who can make discoveries, establish nations, and produce works of art. They truly deceive themselves by expecting that one day, science will support their beliefs.

These world-renowned scientists, with their white lab coats and serious expressions, appear cultured and educated. But to see what they really believe, to understand their view of life, we have to take a broad look at these subjects. They may well be intelligent and well-trained, but they believe stories and legends reminiscent of Greek mythology that even children would mistrust.

Evolutionists Believe that Mutations—Deteriorations and Alterations in DNA—Can Produce New Species

As we've mentioned, Darwin believed that natural selection is the chief mechanism in the process of evolution. But once Mendel's laws of genetic inheritance were accepted, evolutionists saw that natural selection didn't sufficiently explain the origins of life. They therefore added to their evolutionary mechanisms the concept of mutations. This new evolutionist model, known as Neo-Darwinism, proposed that evolution came about through the two-fold operation of natural selection and mutation. However, claiming that mutation can cause species to develop into new ones is no more scientific than the claims for natural selection.

Mutations arise from replacements and interruptions that occur due to chemical effects and radiation on the DNA molecule, located in the nucleus of living cells and which contains all the genetic information relevant to an organism. DNA information is formed by the ordered sequence of four nucleotides known by the letters A, T, C and G. The least error in the sequence of these nucleotides will ruin a given structure completely. For example, if

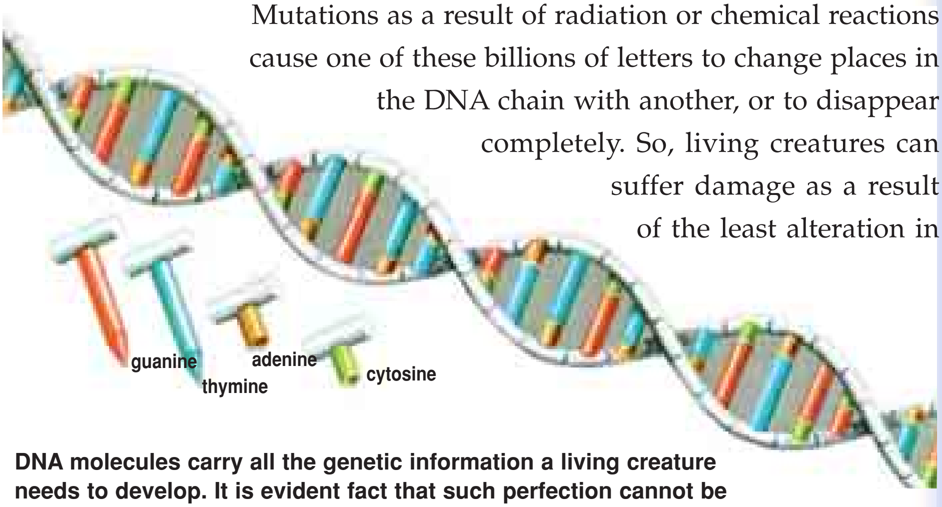


Ever since the Austrian priest and botanist Gregor Mendel discovered the laws of genetics, evolutionists have come up against a definite impasse.

a single letter were displaced in a 46-volume encyclopedia (whose contents would correspond to the information contained in DNA), no reader would care and probably not even notice. But the displacement of only one "letter" at any point in a DNA molecule—for example, at the 2,435,268th link of the DNA chain—could cause serious consequences for a human being.

As just one example, childhood leukemia is caused by the wrong arrangement in one of the letters in the DNA. As a result of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and the radiation leak in Chernobyl, children were born handicapped or developed leukemia because of the dangerous effects of mutations in their bodies.

Mutations as a result of radiation or chemical reactions cause one of these billions of letters to change places in the DNA chain with another, or to disappear completely. So, living creatures can suffer damage as a result of the least alteration in



DNA molecules carry all the genetic information a living creature needs to develop. It is evident fact that such perfection cannot be attributed, as evolutionists do, to the operations of chance. God has encoded this information into living cells.



Some of the handicapped children born after Chernobyl. Evolutionists claim that mutation is a driving force in the evolution of living creatures, but these photographs are enough to show its harmful effects in human beings.

this arrangement. Throughout the years, many laboratory experiments have shown beyond doubt the damage that mutations can wreak on living creatures.

B. G. Ranganathan, an American geneticist, describes the dangerous effects of mutation:

> First, genuine mutations are very rare in nature. Secondly, most mutations are harmful since they are random, rather than orderly changes in the structure of genes; any random change in a highly ordered system will be for the worse, not for the better. For example, if an earthquake were to shake a highly ordered structure such as a building, there would be a random change in the framework of the building which, in all probability, would not be an improvement.[12]

The noted evolutionist, Pierre Paul Grassé, admits that mutation cannot cause any development in a living creature or change it into another species. He says that to believe such a thing is pure fantasy:

> The opportune appearance of mutations permitting animals and plants to meet their needs seems hard to believe. Yet the Darwinian theory is even more demanding: A single plant, a single animal would require thousands and thousands of lucky, appropriate events. Thus, miracles would become the rule: events with an infinitesimal probability could not fail to occur… There is no law against daydreaming, but science must not indulge in it.[13]

James F. Crow is professor emeritus of genetics and zoology at the University of Wisconsin and an expert in the field of radiation and mutation. He prepared a report that compared mutations that randomly target DNA to the random alteration of connections in a television set, showing plainly that random changes don't improve the quality of the picture on a television screen.[14]

From this, clearly, the evolutionists' claim that mutations cause species to develop and turn into other species is like believing that, if a person took a hammer and started chopping randomly at a computer, the computer would develop into a more advanced version. Indeed, making such a claim is highly unreasonable. Evolutionists speak of stranger and more illogical things than the man who assaults his computer with a hammer in the hopes of developing a new one. But in spite of this, many people believe them. Sometimes ignorance lies at the bottom of this naiveté, but more often, the effect of the spell of Darwinism is to blame. As we shall see in the following chapters, because of the evolutionists' various inculcation methods, people believe most of their claims at face value, ignoring how impossible and unscientific they are.

The Myth that Proteins, the Building Blocks of Life, Were Produced by Blind Chance

Life—from the proteins, building blocks of life, up to the human body—is based on countless delicate balances. Evolutionists reject the idea that living things were created by God, so when they are asked how all these balances can be established and perpetuated without the existence of any consciousness, they reply that it is only the result of chance. However, so delicate and so numerous are these balances that it goes contrary to common sense to assert that they were formed by chance. Can even one of the millions of fundamental elements of life (for example, proteins, the building blocks of cells) be the product of chance? The probability is nil.

CCCTGTGGAGCCACACCCTAGGGTTGGCCAATCTACTCCCAGGAGCAGGGAGGGCAGGAG
CCAGGGCTGGGCATAAAAGTCAGGGCAGAGCCATCTATTGCTTACATTTGCTTCTGACAC
AACTGTGTTCACTAGCAACTCAAACAGACACCATGGTGCACCTGACTCCTGAGGAGAAGT
CTGCCGTTACTGCCCTGTGGGGCAAGGTGAACGTGGATGAAGTTGGTGGTGAGGCCCTGG
GCAGGTTGGTATCAAGGTTACAAGACAGGTTTAAGGAGACCAATAGAAACTGGGCATGTG
GAGACAGAGAAGACTCTTGGGTTTCTGATAGGCACTGACTCTCTCTGCCTATTGGTCTAT
TTTCCCACCCTTAGGCTGCTGGTGGTCTACCCTTGGACCCAGAGGTTCTTTGAGTCCTTT
GGGGATCTGTCCACTCCTGATGCTGTTATGGGCAACCCTAAGGTGAAGGCTCATGGCAAG
AAAGTGCTCGGTGCCTTTAGTGATGGCCTGGCTCACCTGGACAACCTCAAGGGCACCTTT
GCCACACTGAGTGAGCTGCACTGTGACAAGCTGCACGTGGATCCTGAGAACTTCAGGGTG
AGTCTATGGGACCCTTGATGTTTTCTTTCCCCTTCTTTTCTATGGTTAAGTTCATGTCAT
AGGAAGGGGAGAAGTAACAGGGTACAGTTTAGAATGGGAAACAGACGAATGATTGCATCA
GTGTGGAAGTCTCAGGATCGTTTTAGTTTCTTTTATTTGCTGTTCATAACAATTGTTTTC
TTTTGTTTAATTCTTGCTTTCTTTTTTTTTCTTCTCCGCAATTTTTACTATTATACTTAA
TGCCTTAACATTGTGTATAACAAAAGGAAATATCTCTGAGATACATTAAGTAACTTAAAA
AAAACTTTACACAGTCTGCCTAGTACATTACTATTTGGAATATATGTGTGCTTATTTGC
ATATTCATAATCTCCCTACTTTATTTTCTTTTATTTTTAATTGATACATAATCATTATAC
ATATTTATGGGTTAAAGTGTAATGTTTTAATATGTGTACACATATTGACCAAATCAGGGT
AATTTTGCATTTGTAATTTTAAAAAATGCTTTCTTCTTTTAATATACTTTTTTGTTTATC
TTATTTCTAATACTTTCCCTAATCTCTTTCTTTCAGGGCAATAATGATACAATGTATCAT
GCCTCTTTGCACCATTCTAAAGAATAACAGTGATAATTTCTGGGTTAAGGCAATAGCAAT
ATTTCTGCATATAAATATTTCTGCATATAAATTGTAACTGATGTAAGAGGTTTCATATTG
CTAATAGCAGCTACAATCCAGCTACCATTCTGCTTTTATTTTATGGTTGGGATAAGGCTG
GATTATTCTGAGTCCAAGCTAGGCCCTTTTGCTAATCATGTTCATACCTCTTATCTTCCT
CCCACAGCTCCTGGGCAACGTGCTGGTCTGTGTGCTGGCCCATCACTTTGGCAAAGAATT
CACCCCACCAGTGCAGGCTGCCTATCAGAAAGTGGTGGCTGGTGTGGCTAATGCCCTGGC
CCACAAGTATCACTAAGCTCGCTTTCTTGCTGTCCAATTTCTATTAAAGGTTCCTTTGTT
CCCTAAGTCCAACTACTAAACTGGGGGATATTATGAAGGGCCTTGAGCATCTGGATTCTG
CCTAATAAAAAACATTTATTTTCATTGCAATGATGTATTTAAATTATTTCTGAATATTTT
ACTAAAAAGGGAATGTGGGAGGTCAGTGCATTTAAAACATAAAGAAATGATGAGCTGTTC
AAACCTTGGGAAAATACACTATATCTTAAACTCCATGAAAGAAGGTGAGGCTGCAACCAG
CTAATGCACATTGGCAACAGCCCCTGATGCCTATGCCTTATTCATCCCTCAGAAAAGGAT
TCTTGTAGAGGCTTGATTTGCAGGTTAAAGTTTTGCTATGCTGTATTTTACATTACTTAT
TGTTTTAGCTGTCCTCATGAATGTCTTTTC...

To dramatize the damage that mutation—either stoppages or changes in location in genetic information—can wreak on an organism, the following example may be instructive. Above is the DNA code of the Beta-globin gene, which forms a part of the hemoglobin gene carrying oxygen through the blood. The codes are read from left to right, as in an English text. If just one of the elements in this code is wrong, the function of the resulting protein will be completely vitiated. Clearly, any random interference will ruin such a structure. Let's imagine that the letters in the above illustration formed a meaningful text. If we remove any letter at random or change its location, we will not be able to improve the text. The same applies to mutations, which cannot produce evolutionary "development" through this kind of negative influence.

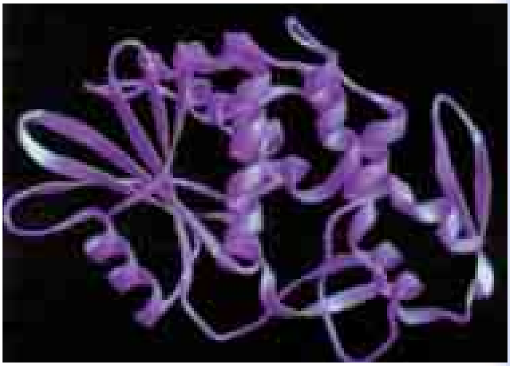
In this light, we see once more how evolutionists can believe the impossible.

First, we will describe briefly what proteins are. A great part of what makes up our bodies is proteins, but of several different kinds. For example, the protein that changes consumed sugar into energy is called hexokinase. Skin is formed by great amounts of a protein called collagen. When light strikes the retina in our eye, it first reacts with a protein called rhodopsin. Proteins have many different functions in the body, and each one does only its own work. Rhodopsin, for example, doesn't form skin, and collagen is not sensitive to light. Therefore, any single cell contains thousands of proteins responsible for carrying out the activities that occur within that cell.

Any protein is a string of molecules, constructed out of the combination of much smaller molecules called amino acids. There are many kinds of proteins, from those containing only 50 amino acids to others containing thousands.

Here, we must be careful to notice that in the production of proteins, amino acids do not organize themselves randomly. On the contrary, each protein has a specific sequence of amino acids, and if even one amino acid should be out of place, the protein becomes useless.

We can compare proteins to a written text: If an amino acid is a letter, a protein is a paragraph composed of a few hundred letters. We can compose comprehensible sentences by arranging 29 letters side by side; similarly, if we combine 20 amino acids in different sequences, we'll form different proteins. But one absolute requirement is that the arrange-



Right: the complex, three-dimensional structure of a protein.

ment is done consciously. To produce a written text with real meaning, the letters of which the text is composed must be consciously selected and arranged.

A basic experiment will illustrate this. Sit at a computer, close your eyes and press the keys on the keyboard two hundred times at random. When you open your eyes, you will see you have produced an incomprehensible chaos of letters, perhaps something like this:

EmakuekkmukeaaeyHELILnumugotttekczug48ugieuauemzuyueaitfgueaull-lllllgipufgiofgiutlmuttttd3n4olguxqmktuuglu;mntf3h8ieuueafgohnk-fgido039meuueubomkuhukhununiuk0gi9orrrfgueimcikhagnro89f7469rkahK;Fi>zcgo8

In this way, you can never generate a short phrase, much less a sentence, that has any meaning. You may repeat the experiment a million times, but the results will be always the same. You may continue to press the keys for billions of years, but all you will get is trillions of meaningless pages. You will never compose a comprehensible paragraph. Just as no understandable text can be generated in this way, so no string of proteins can



Amino acids combine in various places within a protein's complex three-dimensional structure. Every protein has its own special arrangement of amino acids. This structure completely invalidates the evolutionists' claim about proteins' random formation.

be formed by a random arrangement of amino acids. But evolutionists maintain that proteins did come into being by a random combination of amino acids. This is as absurd as claiming that comprehensible paragraphs can be composed by pressing a keyboard at random.

Actually, the production of proteins is far more complicated than this illustration suggests. A written text is two-dimensional, whereas amino acids are formed in a three-dimensional space. They are not formed in a straight line like the letters in a word; amino acids bond with each other at different points and form an entire three-dimensional structure—making it all the more impossible that proteins could have "evolved" by any chance arrangement.

In this matter, evolutionist scientists make some interesting explanations and admissions. Professor Ali Demirsoy, one of Turkey's leading evolutionists, admits that cytochrome-C, just one of the proteins needed for the formation of life, couldn't possibly have been produced by chance:

> The likely probability of the formation of a cytochrome-C sequence is zero. That is, if life requires a certain sequence to arise, this probability is likely to be realized only once in the entire universe. To accept the alternative—that some metaphysical powers beyond our definition must have effected its formation—isn't appropriate to the goals of science. Therefore, we have to look into the first hypothesis.[15]

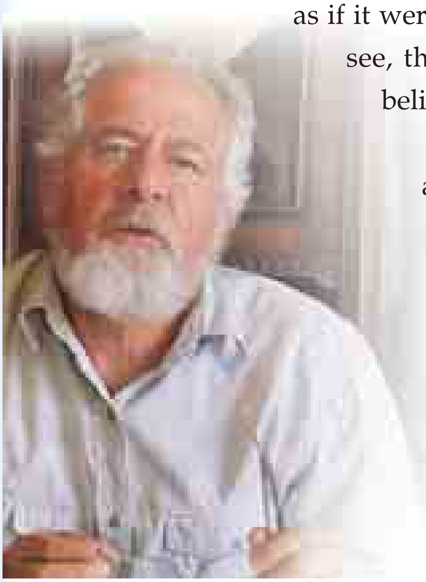
A few lines later, Demirsoy admits this first possibility because it is more "appropriate to the goals of science"—but admits that it is unreasonable:

> The probability of the chance formation of Cytochrome-C, an essential protein for life, is as unlikely as the possibility of a monkey writing the history of humanity on a typewriter without making any mistakes.[16]

From the foregoing, we can plainly see how proteins and enzymes cannot have been produced by chance; and this proves that living things were created by God. But those who have made evolution their creed find this fact unacceptable from the point of view of their own scientific goals. Therefore, they prefer to accept the preposterous alternative that a monkey

could sit down at a keyboard and write the history of humanity without a single error.

The fact of Creation is self-evident, even in the formation of a single protein. Anyone who looks at the wonders of life with common sense and honesty will easily see this. The reason why there are still so many atheist scientists, however, is because they are devoted to the theory of evolution as if it were a religion. No matter what proofs they see, they have conditioned themselves not to believe in the existence of a Creator.



Astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle, himself an evolutionist, explains why evolutionists believe in chance:

> Indeed, such a theory [that life was assembled by an intelligence] is so obvious that one wonders why it is not widely accepted

The evolutionist professor Ali Demirsoy (left) is so deeply under the Darwinist spell that instead of accepting evident proofs for the existence of God, he believes that a monkey could write a history of humanity.



as being self-evident. The reasons are psychological rather than scientific.[17]

The psychological explanation, or spell, that Fred Hoyle gives here is actually the subject of this book. By preventing people from thinking, questioning, considering and seeing the truth, the spell of Darwinism oppresses their minds. And those under its influence can believe myths that are totally contradictory to science.


Sir Fred Hoyle

They Believe That a Series of Chance Events can Form a Data Bank as Complex as DNA

In the nucleus of every cell is a molecule that stores the code of all information pertinent to the living thing that encloses it. When we take a look at DNA's order and complexity, we can better understand the absurdity of the evolutionists' talk about the chance formation of this molecule.

To better understand the immensity of the store of information contained in DNA, we need to make some comparisons. DNA is composed of four different nucleotides symbolized by the letters A, T, G and C; and these "letters," arranged in a certain sequence, encode the information relevant to that particular living creature. In this aspect, DNA can be compared to a huge library: if someone were to write a book containing the information stored in one single DNA molecule, he would create a library holding 900 volumes of 500 pages each.

In his book *The Roots of Life*, Dr. Mahlon B. Hoagland illustrates how much information the formation of a living thing requires:

> A bacterium, one of the simplest of living creatures, has about 2000 genes; each gene has about 1000 letters (links) in it. So the bacterium's DNA must be at least 2 million letters in length.

> A human being has over 500 times as many genes as a bacterium, so the DNA must be at least 1 billion letters in length.
>
> The bacterium's DNA would be equivalent to 20 average novels, each of 100,000 words, and the human's to 10,000 such novels![18]



Carl Sagan

How large, then, is the DNA molecule that contains so much information?

The late Carl Sagan, one of the proponents of contemporary evolution, refers to the immensity of the store of information DNA contains:

> The information content of a simple cell has been estimated at around 10^{12} bits, comparable to about a hundred million pages of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.[19]



DNA is a data bank containing all the information relevant to a living creature. Our every aspect, from our outward appearance to our inner organs, is encoded in DNA.

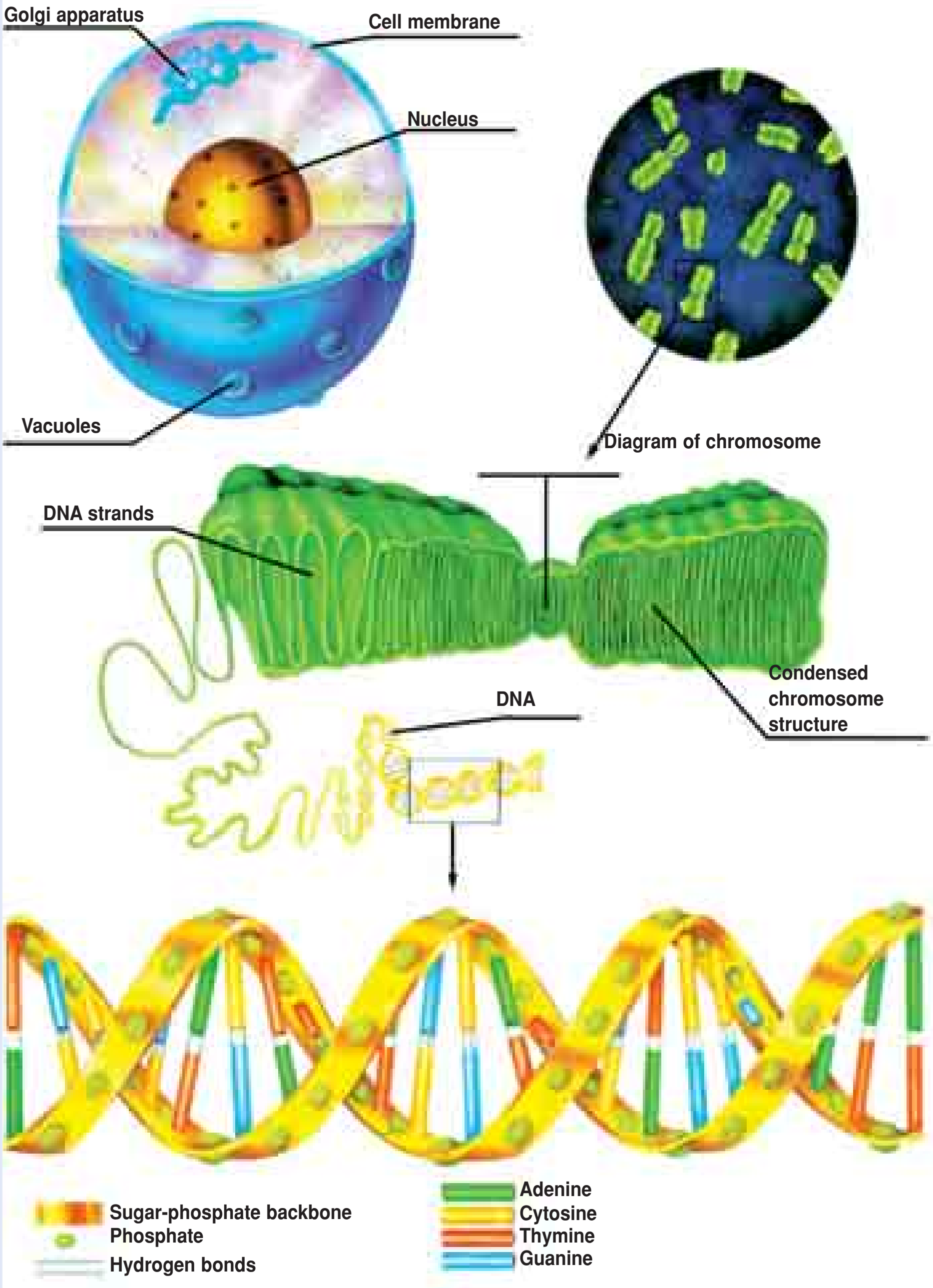
But we must also point out that Sagan, despite that fact that he has openly stated this important truth, still believes the impossible: that the DNA code has come into being through some completely random natural processes.

Located in the nucleus of the cell, DNA has an extraordinarily long, thin structure. But despite its length, it has been folded—actually packed—into the nucleus. If we magnified a cell nucleus 100 times, it would be about the size of the head of a pin. Yet if we stretched out the DNA folded into this tiny nucleus and magnified it at the same scale, it would be about the size of a football field.[20]

By what power was so much information put into the DNA, and DNA into the nucleus of a cell? And how? The answer evolutionists give to this question shows their blind allegiance to their theory. They claim that the billions of bits of information relevant to a living creature have been encoded in DNA by a chance evolutionary process; the DNA then put itself—by chance and by the same natural process—into the cell's nucleus. Think, for example, of the information bank of any airline company: It is primitive compared to DNA. Who would state that such an information bank, with all its letters and numbers, came into existence as the result of a chance occurrence? Could anyone who made such a claim be thinking clearly?

The noted French zoologist, Pierre Grassé, is both a materialist and an evolutionist, and an outspoken authority on this matter. But he openly confesses that the Darwinist theory cannot explain the origins of life. He believes that one major fact renders the Darwinist explanation untenable: the information that goes into the formation of life. In his book, *The Evolution of Living Organisms*, Grassé writes:

> Any living being possesses an enormous amount of "intelligence," very much more than is necessary to build the most magnificent of cathedrals. Today, this "intelligence" is called information, but it is still the same thing. It is not programmed as in a computer, but rather it is condensed on a molecular scale in the chromosomal DNA or in that of every other organelle in each cell. This "intelligence" is the *sine qua non* of life. Where does it come from?... This is a prob-



Even evolutionists are aware that the complex structure of DNA (above) couldn't have come into being by chance. They often admit this, but because they are under the Darwinist spell, are unable to accept DNA as proof of God's artistry.

lem that concerns both biologists and philosophers, and, at present, science seems incapable of solving it...[21]

The implication from what Grassé writes is quite clear: Even some evolutionists are aware that DNA could not have been formed by chance. But being under the Darwinist spell, they reject these plain facts with open eyes. Most important of all, where does this great supply of information come from? What is its source? Lifeless, unconscious atoms cannot produce it. So, who produced the information in DNA? Such information can come only from a Being Who has knowledge, and no power in nature has the knowledge to produce information and put it to use. Only God has knowledge and power. The structure of DNA alone is enough to demonstrate that God has created everything from nothing with His endless knowledge and eternal power. In the Qur'an, He tells us that all knowledge belongs to Him:

Do you not know that God knows everything in heaven and Earth? That is in a Book. That is easy for God. (Qur'an, 22:70)

They Believe that Such a Complex Organism as a Cell Could Be Produced by Chance

The theory of evolution maintains that life came into being through the chance assembly of one cell. This is even more absurd than saying that the world's first industry came from a factory that appeared by accident in the middle of a city and started up production—again by chance.

The theory of evolution claims that four billion years ago, a few chemical substances reacted with one another in the Earth's primordial atmosphere and then, with the effects of lightning, earth tremors and other occurrences, came together to form the first living cell.

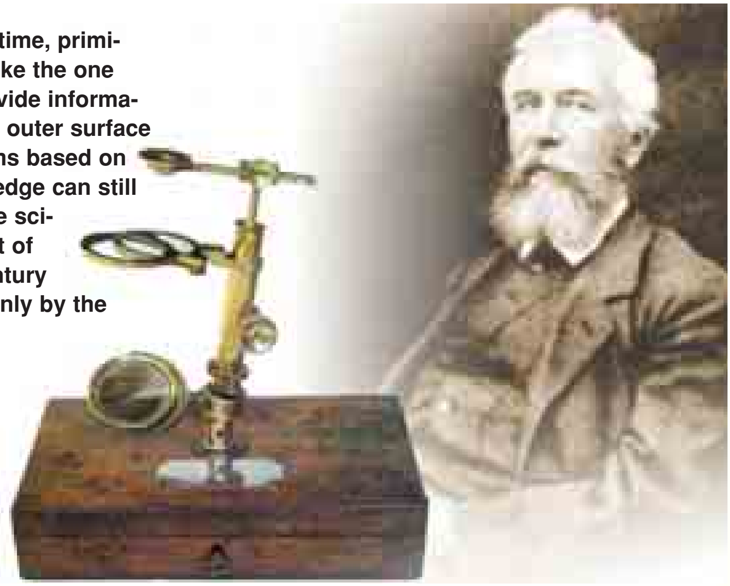
Such a scenario might have been somewhat convincing in Darwin's day, given the primitive level of science at the time. When he proposed his theory, microscopes could view a cell only as a black spot, and the scientific world knew nothing about its internal structure. For example, Ernst Haeckel believed that cells were simply "homogeneous globules of plasm;"[22] that is, he knew nothing of their function or complex structure. Over the past cen-

tury, however, the rapid development of technology made it possible to investigate all aspects of a cell's amazingly complex structure, which proved to be one of the twentieth century's most important discoveries. Today, it is understood that the cell is one of the most complex structures known.

As in a factory, a cell has various sections where different processes occur, with "workers" entrusted with different duties. Among these sections are power plants, factories that produce the enzymes and hormones necessary for life, a data bank storing information needed for all the products to be produced, complex transportation systems to move raw materials and finished products from one area to another, pipelines, advanced laboratories and refineries to break down imported raw materials into usable components and cell membranes that expertly control what material is taken in and sent out. These make up only one aspect of the cell's complex structure.

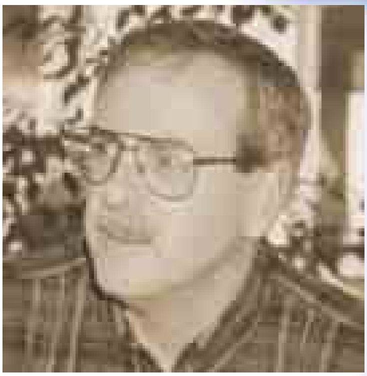
W. H. Thorpe, an evolutionist scientist, says that "The most elementary type of cell constitutes a 'mechanism' unimaginably more complex than any machine yet thought up, let alone constructed, by man."[23]

Another aspect of the structure of a cell makes the word "chance" meaningless. As we said before, all the functions of a cell occur in accor-



In Ernst Haeckel's time, primitive microscopes like the one pictured could provide information about only the outer surface of a cell. That claims based on this level of knowledge can still be supported in the scientific environment of the twenty-first century can be explained only by the Darwinist spell.

dance with information encoded in the DNA, and this information is the evident result of an intelligent design. This applies not only to DNA; all the organelles in a cell are the result of superior design. In this regard, the words of American scientist John Morris are very enlightening:



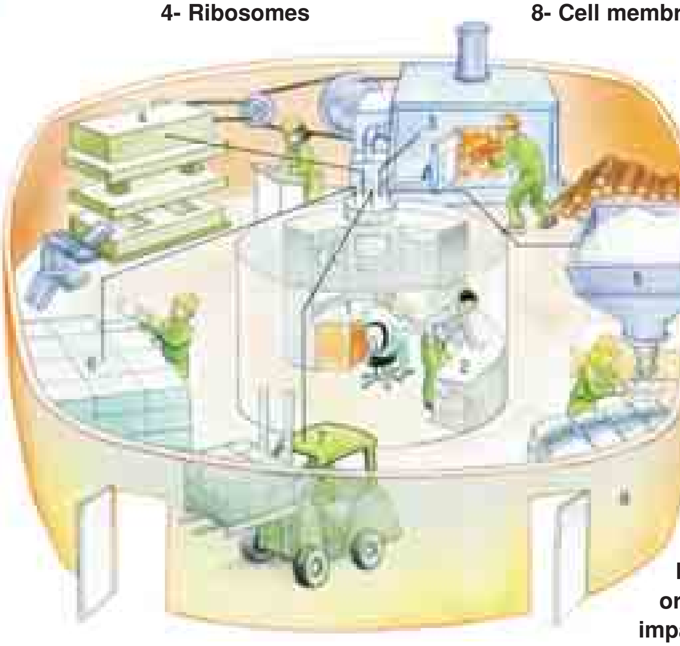
John Morris' works have been valuable in showing the difficulties that the theory of evolution has encountered.

> But design in all living things is obvious. Even the single-celled organism is complex beyond the ability of scientists to understand, let alone duplicate. All of life is governed by the marvelously complex genetic code, which contains not only design and order, but what is equivalent to written information. This DNA code must not only be written correctly, the rest of the cell must be able to read it and follow its instructions, if the cell is to metabolize its food, carry out its myriad of enzyme reactions, and, especially, to reproduce. This code had to be present at the origin of life. How could it have written itself? And how could all the various organelles learn how to read and obey it?[24]

In his book *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, Professor Michael Denton explains this complexity with an example:

> To grasp the reality of life as it has been revealed by molecular biology, we must magnify a cell a thousand million times until it is twenty kilometers in diameter and resembles a giant airship large enough to cover a great city like London or New York. What we would then see would be an object of unparalleled complexity and adaptive design. On the surface of the cell we would see millions of openings, like the port holes of a vast space ship, opening and closing to allow a continual stream of materials to flow in and out. If we were to enter one of these openings we would find ourselves in a world of supreme technology and bewildering complexity... Is it really credible that random processes could have constructed a reality, the smallest element of which—a functional protein or gene—is complex beyond our creative capacities, a reality which is the very antithesis of chance, which excels in every sense anything produced by the intelligence of man?[25]

1- Nucleus
2- Chromosomes
3- Mitochondria
4- Ribosomes
5- Chloroplast
6- Vacuoles
7- Endoplasmic reticulum
8- Cell membrane



Left: The complex structure within a cell, compared to a factory. Below: an actual cell. Such a structure, in which every organelle has its own specific function, could not have come about by chance. These two illustrations are enough to illustrate why the structure of a cell has brought the theory of evolution to an impasse.



As Denton suggests, this mechanism "is the very antithesis of chance"; so then why do evolutionists insist it is the result of happenstance? When such a flawless design points so clearly to the reality of an incomparable creation, how can they believe in this kind of fairy tale?

Here, once again, we see the influence of Darwinism's spell. Those who believe in evolution are like the bewitched man we described at the outset of this book who insisted it was raining even though the sun was out;

they defend an impossible idea—that cells came to be by chance. And, despite the fact that they can find no proof for their claims, they don't renounce their beliefs, but continue on in the hopes of finding it. Some scientists and researchers have even devoted their lives to this pursuit. That they spend their best efforts to verify a completely imaginary scenario they have invented is nothing more than the effect of the spell they are under.

Darwinists Still Refuse to Accept that the Fossil Record Shows No Process of Evolution

Evolutionists' biggest problem is to explain how one species evolved from another. Mutations and natural selection, they claim, can explain the small and gradual changes that living creatures undergo, and that as a result of the accumulation of these changes, these creatures develop into other species. They believe that some of these small changes can be identified in creatures that must have lived in the past, which they call "transitional forms."

For example, they claim that fish evolved from invertebrate, or boneless sea creatures. In line with this claim, they maintain that an invertebrate such as the starfish gradually acquired fins and a backbone and underwent a great number of changes.

If such were the case, there must have been many transitional forms showing the gradual evolution between these two different groups. That is to say, there should have been several species with the characteristics of both fish and invertebrates. And if such creatures had really existed, why have we never found a single fossil belonging to them? So far, however, countless fossils have been unearthed, and many species have been discovered that lived in the past and later became extinct, but not one fossil of a "transitional form" to validate the evolutionists' claims has ever been discovered.

In this regard, it will be useful to examine the chart on the facing page, which clearly shows that evolution is not a valid theory.

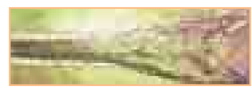
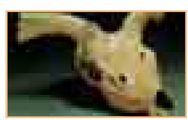
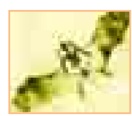
What does a chart like this tell us? Every living class you see on Earth today—invertebrates, fish, reptiles, birds, mammals—has left a fossil record from the past. There are, however, also some imaginary creatures, which have of course left no fossil record. What if someone came to you and said, "There's no proof that these creatures ever lived, but I want to believe they could have. So, let's suppose they did live—and later, find the fossils later to prove it"? You would certainly find this illogical. But evolutionists have been making this claim for 150 years, as if they have been under a real enchantment.

However, modern creatures had the same characteristics in the past as they have today; they have undergone no evolutionary process. Evolutionists claim there must be "transitional forms" showing the evolution of one life form into another, but there is no evidence of this in the fossil record. And without any record of such forms, there is no proof that evolution has ever occurred.

Anyone of a logical, scientific bent and analytical ability will easily understand that evolution has never happened. But, in spite of the absence of scientific evidence in the fossil record, evolutionists continue to insist that it did occur.

Even Darwin realized that the fossil record failed to support his theory, but he hoped that in the course of time, the record would become richer with the discovery of intermediate forms. But today, no such hope remains for evolutionists. As they themselves admit, the very extensive fossil record is sufficient to demonstrate the history of life. With regard to the fossil record, Prof. N. Heribert Nilsson of Lund University, a noted Swedish botanist, writes the following:

> My attempts to demonstrate evolution by an experiment carried on for more than 40 years have completely failed. . . . The fossil material is now so complete that it has been possible to construct new classes, and the lack of transitional series cannot be explained as being due to the scarcity of material. The deficiencies are real, they will never be filled.[26]

SPECIES	FOSSIL
Invertebrates	COUNTLESS SPECIMENS Fossil ammonite   Fossil starfish
Fish	COUNTESS SPECIMENS  Fossil fish  Fossil shark
Reptiles	COUNTLESS SPECIMENS  Fossil reptile  Fossil crocodile
Birds	COUNTLESS SPECIMENS  Fossil bird
Mammals	COUNTLESS SPECIMENS  Fossil deer  Fossil bat
Half-invertebrate and half fish	NO SPECIMENS
Half-fish and half reptile	NO SPECIMENS
Half reptile and half mammal	NO SPECIMENS
Half-reptile and half bird	NO SPECIMENS

Despite the very extensive fossil record, Glasgow University paleontologist, Prof. T. Neville George, admits that the transitional forms that evolutionists have been seeking have not yet been found:

> There is no need to apologize any longer for the poverty of the fossil record. In some ways it has become almost unmanageably rich, and discovery is outpacing integration… The fossil record nevertheless continues to be composed mainly of gaps.[27]

Although some evolutionists realize that intermediate forms have never been discovered at any period, still they refuse to abandon their theory. Instead, they resort to various methods of falsification. Taking great care not to break the Darwinist spell, they produce bogus proofs by extrapolating from existing fossils and making opinionated interpretations of them.

Some Evolutionists even Believe that a Bird Can Hatch from a Reptile's Egg

The fossil record has definitively shown that evolution never took place. But this hasn't interrupted the zeal of evolutionists, some of whom continue to imagine the existence of transitional forms as a way out. Others try to defend evolution with highly improbable explanations.

One of the evolutionists' strangest claims was their theory of the "hopeful monster." Because no transitional forms have been discovered, evolutionists have been under increasing pressure and some claimed that there is no need for transitional forms, because the changes happened not in gradual stages, but all at once.

In the 1930's, an evolutionist scientist by the name of Otto Schindewolf claimed that the first bird hatched from a reptile egg. This, he thought, explained the transition of reptiles into birds. According to his irrational claim, this kind of sudden change would leave no fossil traces, so the problem of having to come up with any proof was overcome. One would expect that such an embarrassing claim had to be covered up, but in later years, some evolutionists accepted it and even elaborated on it. In

> ***"That is God, your Lord, the Truth, and what is there after truth except misguidance? So how have you been distracted?"***
> ***(Qur'an, 10:32)***

1940, the Berkeley University geneticist Richard Goldschmidt announced his new theory: a megaevolution in which one life form suddenly emerged completely out of a different one. He called these suddenly emerging new creatures "hopeful monsters." With this theory, he showed his acceptance of Schindewolf's extreme example of the first bird hatching from a reptile egg.[28]

According to the "hopeful monster" theory, a feathered creature hatched from an egg laid by a reptile, and thus became the first bird. But the proponents of this theory give no proof or logical explanation whatsoever for this story; they simply accept it.

Let's assume that the first chapter of this impossible story actually took place. Let us accept the proposition that, one day and for no reason, a bird hatched out of a reptile's egg. Could it survive under such conditions? There would be no other birds around to feed it and look after its needs. But even supposing this did occur, could a bird that hatched by chance from a reptile egg become the ancestor of all subsequent generations of birds? For this to happen, for our story to continue, yet another such chance event has to take place: This first bird must find a mate also hatched suddenly by chance from another reptile egg. Otherwise, the "bird" characteristics would become recessive, and eventually, be bred out of existence by constant cross-breeding with pure reptiles. Only then they can mate and produce new birds. There is no difference between what we have described above and the fantastic events in a children's cartoon. And to believe such fantasy shows a serious breakdown in one's reasoning ability.

Actually, such faulty reasoning is the inheritance Charles Darwin left to modern evolutionists. Darwin claimed that in the course of time, bears that swam a great deal turned into whales—thus solving in a practical way, as far as he was concerned, the problem of how sea mammals first came into being. In his article entitled "Roadblocks to Whale Evolution," biologist Frank Sherwin writes:

> Indeed, one encounters many bizarre explanations for the origin of the species when such strange fiction grips biology. A popular contemporary "just so" story tells how land mammals ventured back into the ancient seas and became whales. The idea was first presented by Darwin in the first edition of his book, *Origin of Species*. The naturalist [i.e., Darwin] stated: "I can see no difficulty in a race of bears being rendered, by natural selection, more and more aquatic in their habits, with larger and larger mouths, till a creature was produced as monstrous as a whale." Interestingly, Darwin retracted this example in all later editions of his book.

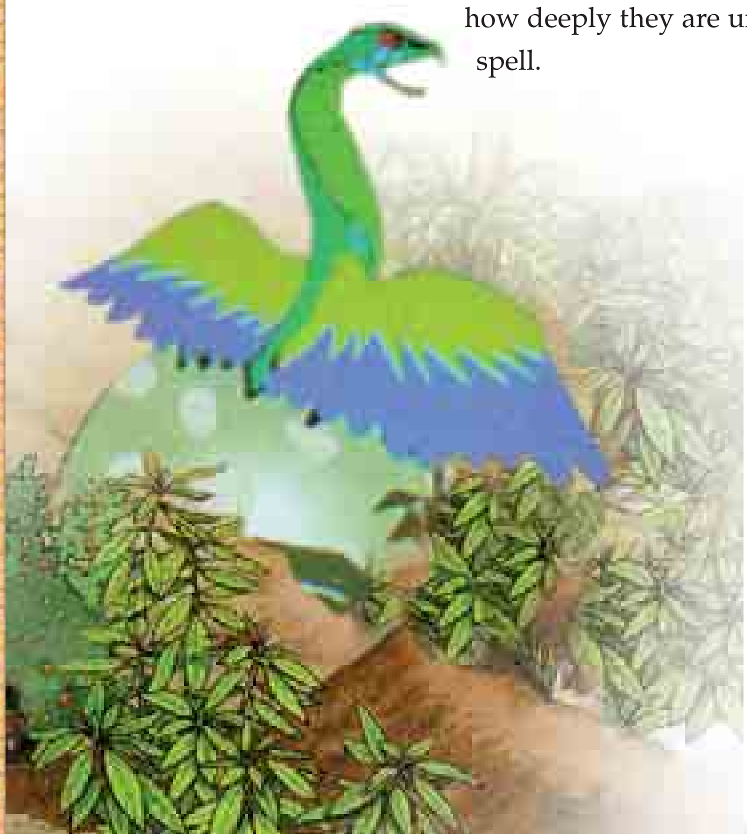
This has not stopped later evolutionists. For example, the ancient ancestors of whales,



writes the late Sir Gavin de Beer, ". . . had dentitions enabling them to feed on large animals, but some took to preying on fish and rapidly evolved teeth like sharks. . . . Next, some whales preyed on small cuttlefish and evolved a reduced dentition. Finally the whalebone whales, having taken to feeding on enormous numbers of small shrimps, also evolved rapidly."[29]

The only difference between Schindewolf and Goldschmidt on the one hand and Darwin on the other is that the first two say that a different species hatched suddenly from an egg, while the latter claimed that a bear who goes in and out of the water gradually turns into a whale. Although 150 years separates them, there's been no development or progress in their information or the logic with which they shape those facts.

Do you believe this theory has anything to do with science? Or if not, are these stories derived from Greek mythology or fairy tales? What is worrisome is that some scientists sincerely believe these evolutionist tales and think that they solve all objections to "evolution." These examples only show how deeply they are under Darwinism's spell.



From this illustration of the evolutionists' "hopeful monster," their theory seems no more convincing than imaginary cartoons or children's stories.

Some Prominent Evolutionists Have Pinned their Last Hope on Creatures from Outer Space

Once some evolutionist scientists saw that it was impossible for life to form spontaneously, they created certain scenarios in order to keep their allegiance to the theory. This is actually one of the most noticeable effects of the Darwinist spell on them: They will easily believe any proposal, no matter how illogical, to explain a difficulty in the theory. But they vehemently reject the most evident proofs of Creation, just as if they were under a spell.

Just one example will show how harmful this spell's effect can be on a person. Francis Crick was one of the two scientists who discovered the structure of DNA during the 1950s. Certainly an important discovery in the history of science, this came after lengthy research and a great pooling of information and expertise. Crick won the Nobel Prize for his work.

In the course of his investigation of the cell, he was amazed by its internal structure and design. Even though he was a committed evolutionist, after witnessing the wonderful structure of DNA, he stated this scientific fact in one of his writings:

Darwin was so far removed from scientific reality as to propose that bears that spent much of their time swimming eventually, over eons, develop into whales.



> An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that, in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle.[30]

Crick believed in evolution and, therefore, that life was the result of chance. But after seeing what made up the structure of a cell, he made the above statement. Evolutionists, however, accept no explanation apart from chance; if they did, they would have to acknowledge the existence of God. But when Crick saw the wonder and perfection of a cell, he was so impressed that he was forced to make this admission, even though it went against his ideology. He knew that the cell's creation couldn't be a matter of chance, but required a superior intelligence. And since he could not accept the existence of God, he claimed that creatures from outer space were responsible! Crick actually believed that extraterrestrial creatures brought the first DNA to Earth and caused life to begin here.

Actually, this same strange proposal was first made in 1908 by the Swedish chemist, Svante Arrhenius. He declared that the seeds of life could have come from another planet, by way of the pressure created by radiation. Despite the fact that this claim was found unscientific and unworthy of consideration, Crick persuaded people to believe it. In his book *Life Itself*, published in 1981, he said that creatures from another solar system brought the seeds necessary for life to lifeless planets and, thanks to their kind intervention, life began here.

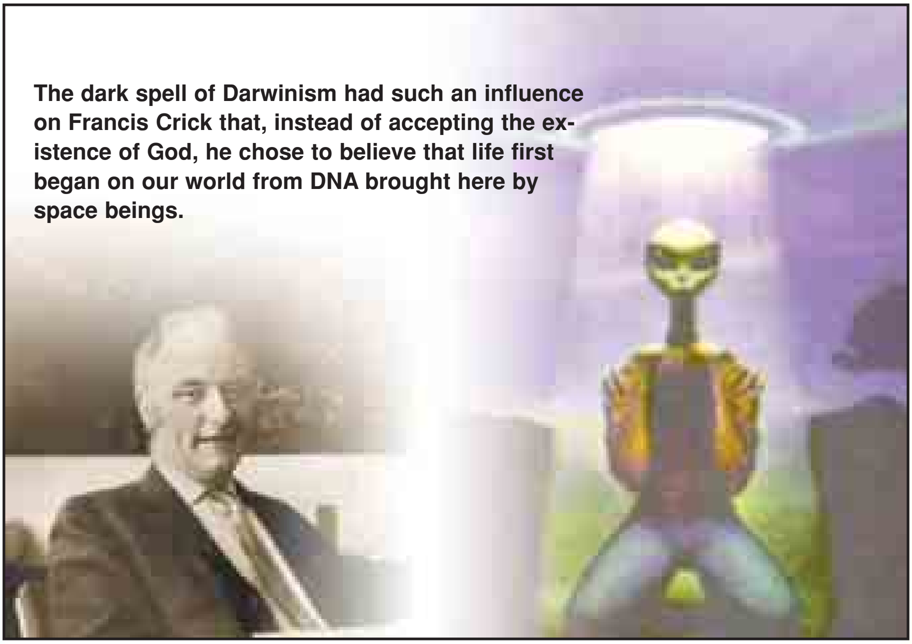
Look carefully, and notice that this claim, put forward by evolutionists as an explanation for the origins of life, doesn't really explain anything. In this scenario, there is no answer to the question of how life *first* appeared. Evolutionists like Crick say that creatures from outer space brought life to Earth, but in so saying, they simply beg the question of how these outer space creatures originated. This question cannot be answered by evolutionist logic! The only answer lies in accepting God as the Creator of all life, Himself uncreated and existing eternally. In other words, the only valid answer to this question is that God created all life.

How could well-known scientists like Francis Crick believe in a story about creatures from outer space, such as you might see in a science-fiction film? Yet Crick's story is quite tenable next to another evolutionist thesis, according to which the first living cell appeared on Earth 3.7 million years ago—produced by biological engineers!

But how? The answer to this question is most interesting. Evolutionists who accept this thesis say that the first cell was designed by human beings from the future who boarded a spaceship and made a journey back through time.[31]

One does not need to be a genius to see how contrary this is. There is no answer to the question of how a generation of human beings might have come into existence if they had to create their own ancestors. This thesis is so obviously absurd that one wonders how evolutionists could even mention it. Yet the March 1994 issue of *Scientific American*, one of the most respected science magazines, does not hesitate to say of this theory:

> Far from being a logical absurdity . . . the theoretical possibility of taking such an excursion into one's earlier life is an inescapable consequence of fundamental physical principles.[32]



The dark spell of Darwinism had such an influence on Francis Crick that, instead of accepting the existence of God, he chose to believe that life first began on our world from DNA brought here by space beings.

Some materialist-minded people fall into contradictions that—for them—are unavoidable because although these people are clearly aware of the truth, they try to hide it. God reveals the following about the state that some materialists fall into:

By Heaven with its oscillating orbits, you certainly have differing beliefs. Averted from it is he who is averted. Damned will be the conjecturers: those who flounder in a glut of ignorance, (Qur'an, 51:7-11)

These people behave like that bewitched individual mentioned earlier. Because of the spell he was under, he thought sunny sky was cloudy and even claimed that it was raining. In order to reject the fact of Creation, they have recourse to imaginary space creatures or time-traveling science-fiction heroes, with not a shred of logical or scientific proof.

Professors who Believe that Running Dinosaurs Suddenly Started to Fly

Evolutionists have to explain how every living species came to be—in short, which one evolved from which. One of the most difficult questions they strive to answer is how dinosaurs were suddenly able to fly. According to the evolutionist scenario, scaly, cold-blooded dinosaurs somehow grew wings one day, began to glide, and thus became birds. Of course, explaining how this occurred was left to the evolutionists with the most vivid imaginations. To understand the logic of those respected, serious-looking scientists, whose intelligence and knowledge you may have assumed was beyond your reach, you need only look at the scenarios they have devised about flying dinosaurs.

There are two evolutionist theories about how dinosaurs started to fly: the "arboreal" theory and the "cursorial" one. According to the first, the ancestors of birds were reptiles that lived in trees and whose forelimbs developed into wings over the course of time as they jumped from branch to branch. The second theory proposes that land-dwelling dinosaurs opened and closed their front legs while chasing insects and, as a result of this

movement, their legs developed into wings that let the dinosaurs "take off." The author of this theory is John Ostrom, an evolutionist professor emeritus at Yale University's Department of Geology and Geophysics.

You may imagine that this kind of transformations could happen only in cartoons or fairy tales, but amazingly, very intelligent individuals who have become high-ranking professors in their particular disciplines have proposed similar scenarios. We can illustrate the logical deficiency of their ideas with another example: In an age before science had not developed, a number of people believed that sheep grew from a plant! Today, this is certainly nothing but superstition, and the claim that a creature grew wings from jumping from tree to tree or from chasing after flies is just as much of a superstition.

Moreover, the cursorial theory has one very important aspect that's good to keep in mind. It proposes that a dinosaur grew wings from running after insects. But an insect can fly perfectly well; so, where did *it* come from? If the origin of flight lies in a dinosaur's chasing a fly, what is the origin of flies? About this, evolutionists say nothing. A fly moves its wings between 500 and 1000



To explain how birds first came into existence, imaginative evolutionists proposed that reptiles climbed into trees and were forced to develop wings as they jumped from one branch to another. Their alternative solution to this question is that an imaginary running dinosaur grew wings to help it catch insects.

times a second and can suddenly maneuver in any direction it wants. Ask any evolutionist scientist how this ability could have come into existence by chance. But because there is nothing he could answer, he'll avoid giving an explanation. If this theory cannot even explain a tiny fly, why do scientists resort to fairytale scenarios to make much larger creatures take to the air? What makes them believe the unbelievable is surely the effect that the Darwinist spell has over them.

Trying to Explain Mammals' Production of Milk by the Development of Sweat Glands

As stated at the outset, the evolutionist scenario proposes that various creatures "evolved" into different creatures by the operation of pure chance. According to evolutionists, reptiles—for example—are the ancestors of birds and mammals. However, reptiles:

1- are covered with scales,

2- are cold-blooded and,

3- reproduce by laying eggs.



Mammals, on the other hand:

1- have hair on their bodies,

2- are warm-blooded, and

3- give birth to living young.

In short, between mammals and reptiles there is a great structural chasm that cannot be crossed. One chief difference is the milk produced by mammals. In order to claim that a reptile evolved into a mammal (if such a claim were possible), it is necessary to explain how any creature suddenly begins producing milk to nourish its young. See how an evolutionist invents a fairy tale to explain how a reptile suddenly began to produce milk:

> Some of the reptiles in the colder regions began to develop a method of keeping their bodies warm. Their heat output increased when it was cold and their heat loss was cut down when scales became smaller and more pointed, and evolved into fur. Sweating was also an adaptation to regulate the body temperature, a device to cool the body when necessary by evaporation of water. But incidentally the young of these reptiles began to lick the sweat of the mother for nourishment. Certain sweat glands began to secrete a richer and richer secretion, which eventually became milk. Thus the young of these early mammals had a better start in life.[33]

The idea that a creature could get rich, well-balanced, milk-like nourishment by licking its mother's body might be accepted by the scientists of the Middle Ages or by listeners of a fairytale. But the sweating process is very complex and is needed to keep the temperature of the body stable. Reptiles do not sweat, and evolutionists have not been able to explain logically how it is that mammals *do*.

This and similar scenarios frequently appear in evolutionist texts, showing just how distant the theory of evolution is from science. What deserves attention here, however, is how any scientist can believe them. As Phillip Johnson stated in his book, *Objections Sustained*, it is clear that "For Darwinists, just being able to imagine the process is sufficient to confirm that something similar must have happened."[34]

They Believe that Complex Structures such as the Eye Came into Being in Gradual Stages

Evolutionists claim that all living beings and all their complex organs came into existence piecemeal, by slow, gradual evolutionary development. But, if we look at the structure and function of any organ in the human body alone, we see that it has been created by a superior plan and design. Evolutionists, however, propose that even the most complex organs came to be by chance. In order to see their faulty logic, we will consider what they claim about the development of the eye.

One of the body's most structurally complex organs, the eye is composed of about 40 different parts that form an irreducible complexity. In other words, the eye's structure cannot be simplified, because if only one of its 40 elements were missing, the eye would not be able to function.

Could such a complex organ have come to be by chance? The theory of evolution states that creatures existed before the eye was formed; these crea-

Given all the differences between reptiles and mammals, how did a reptile begin to regulate its body temperature by a perspiratory mechanism? Is it possible that it replaced its scales with fur or hair and started to secrete milk? In order for the theory of evolution to explain the origin of mammals, it must first provide scientific answers to these questions.





tures were without sight and had no concept of vision. How could such a creature have developed an eye as the result of some random process? No creature could have even attempted to develop an eye for itself, if it did not know the concept of "seeing." Even if this creature did have such a wish, clearly it could not have formed an eye all by itself.

So, how could an eye be formed in a creature without any? What series of chance processes would be necessary for such a development to occur?

First, could two cavities have been formed *by chance* in the skull to contain the eyes?

Then, could two globes filled with fluid to admit light have formed *by chance* within these two cavities?

Then, could two lenses have been formed *by chance* in front of this fluid to refract the light and focus it on the eye's interior wall?

Then, could the eye muscles have been formed spontaneously *by chance* so that the eye could turn in its socket?

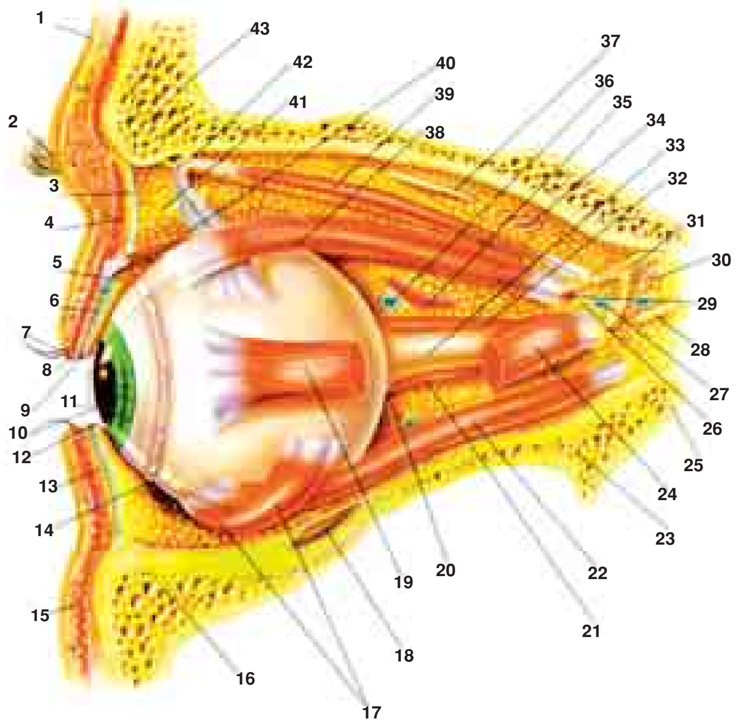
Then, could the retina have been formed *by chance* at the back of the eye in order to perceive light?

Then, could the nerves connecting the eye to the brain have come into existence by themselves, suddenly and *by chance?*

Then, could tear ducts protecting the eye have come into being *by chance?*

Then, could lids and lashes to protect the eye from dust and other foreign matter have been formed *by chance?*

Of course, not one of these things could occur by chance. Besides, according to the evolutionists' claim, the general stages we have outlined above must occur serially within one same living being. This is because according to evolutionists, the non-functional organs of the body will atrophy over time. But even if one part of the eye had been formed by chance (which is impossible), it would soon disappear again because it would have no use. In order for the eye to function, all its parts must exist at once, as a whole, and work together in concert. For example, if there was no film of tears, the



The figure above illustrates the components of the eye revealing its complex structure. Evolutionists are so deeply under the influence of a spell as to propose that the eye's perfect and complex structure could have arisen by chance.

cornea would dry and become opaque, causing the eye to lose its ability to see.

All evidence shows that the eye's design is far too flawless to be explained away as a product of chance. The first eye that ever existed came into being perfectly and completely—that is, it was created. Although evolutionists are aware of it, they ignore this plain fact and choose to believe that the eye, and all other complex organs like it, came into being by a process of evolution.

This belief is the same as their asserting that a highly advanced camera found on the roadside assembled itself out of the chance agglomeration of

stones, soil, rain and glass. Obviously a camera, with the technology it contains, is a product of intelligent design; but the eye has qualities far superior to those found in a camera. So how could someone, knowing a camera is the product of design and intelligence, claim that the eye's superior attributes were formed by chance?

We see that this claim is absurd, of course. Charles Darwin himself may have been aware of the absurdity when he wrote,

> To suppose that the eye with all its inimitable contrivances for adjusting the focus to different distances, for admitting different amounts of light, and for the correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree…[35]

As Darwin himself admitted, claiming that natural selection can cause a new species to emerge is absurd in the highest degree.

They Believe that Apes Turned into Speaking, Thinking and Decision-Making Humans

Of the evolutionists' claims, one of the most senseless is that an animal like an ape, lacking intelligence, reason, and judgment, lacking the ability to speak, could turn into a human being by the operation of chance.

What unconscious natural mechanism could have given an animal the ability to think?

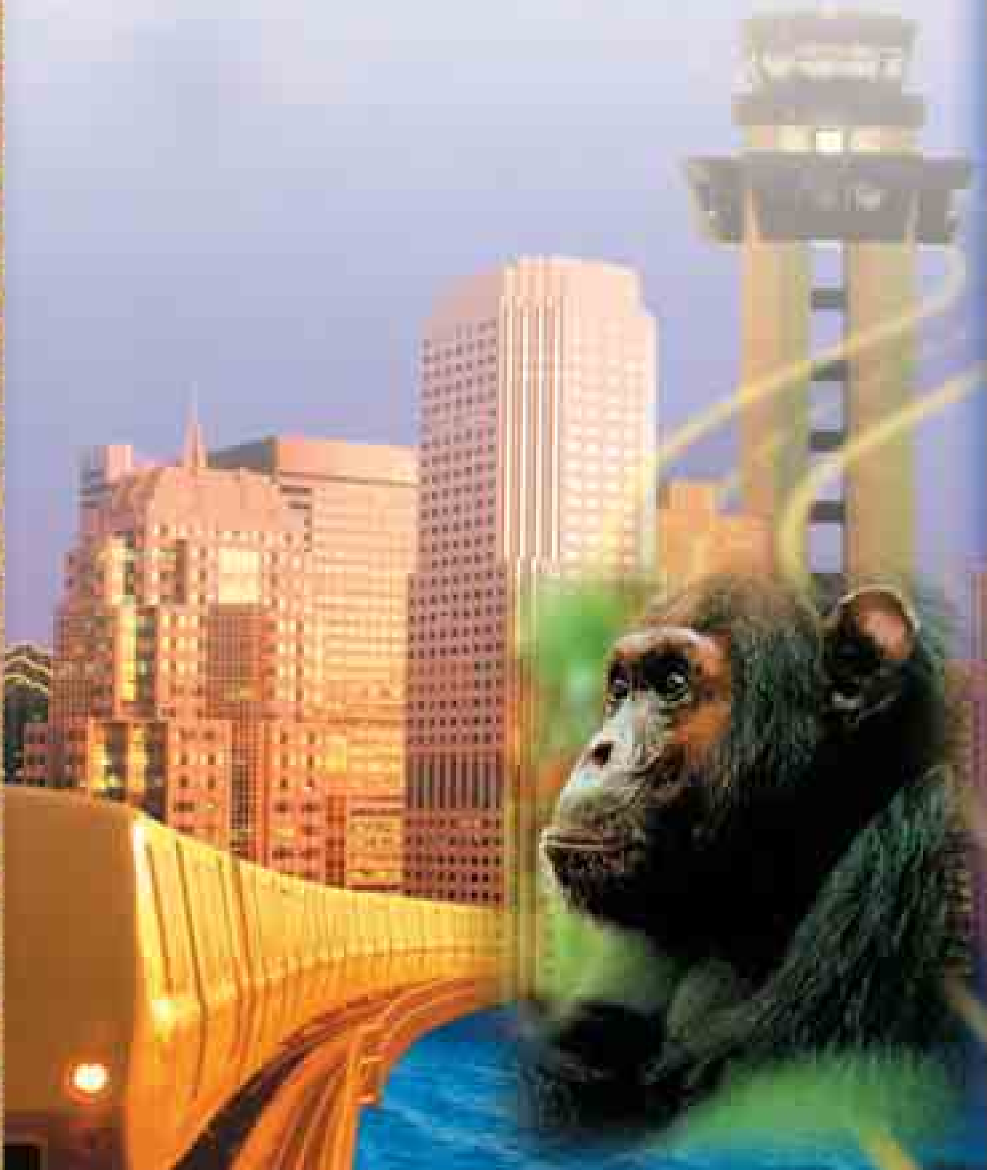
What mechanism could have given human beings intelligence, and the ability to acquire knowledge and found civilizations?

What power of nature could have taught an animal to produce masterpieces of painting and magnificent architecture that dazzle the eye with their use of colors, shapes, perspective, shade and light?

What natural mechanism could have enabled an animal to make a light-bulb and discover the structure of an atom, the law of gravity and the inner workings of a cell?

Or who could have endowed a monkey with the superior intelligence needed to invent a microscope, television or a computer?

It is surely unreasonable to believe that monkeys, created without the ability to think and make rational decisions in the way humans do, could—under any conditions—develop over time the superior talents required to invent technology.



Could any force in nature give a monkey such spiritual qualities as the ability to draw conclusions from experiences, form feasible solutions, take pleasure, feel regret, act with forethought and feel proud or embarrassed?

Of course, no monkey can possess these qualities. Even if all the elements of nature were to combine, they couldn't manage to endow a monkey with spiritual qualities. In *The Scars of Evolution*, the evolutionist paleontologist Elaine Morgan admits the situation in which the theory of evolution finds itself, when confronted by these questions:

> Four of the most outstanding mysteries about humans are: 1) why do they walk on two legs? 2) why have they lost their fur? 3) why have they developed such large brains? 4) why did they learn to speak?
>
> The orthodox answers to these questions are: 1) "We do not yet know"; 2) "We do not yet know"; 3) "We do not yet know"; 4) "We do not yet know." The list of questions could be considerably lengthened without affecting the monotony of the answers.[36]

Evolutionists have left these questions unanswered, because they realize their answers will do nothing to show that a superior creature like a human being is a product of chance. Even if the world were a quadrillion years old, no chance operations could create the human spirit. The Creator of the human spirit, as well as the heavens and the Earth and everything in between, is God, the Lord of all. Just pondering the human spirit shows how absurdly misguided are the evolutionists' tales of chance. (For more information on the "Scenario of Human Evolution," see Harun Yahya's *The Evolution Deceit,* 8th Edition, Taha Publishing, London, 2003)

The Dilemma in Which Evolutionists Find Themselves

Up to this point, we have seen that evolutionists hold absurd and unreasonable tenets that even people with normal intelligence and ordinary knowledge would not believe; moreover, they blindly accept theories that are contrary to science.

There may be two explanations why anyone could believe claims so strange and irrational. The first is lack of knowledge: Someone who has never considered evolution and knows very little about it, may at first be deceived by its scientific guise into accepting what he is told, especially if he has never examined or researched its claims. But when he is presented with the facts and allowed to consider them, this individual will easily see how absurd and impossible the theory of evolution really is. A short handbook or a two- to three-hour lecture will be enough to demonstrate the theory's invalidity. A person with normal intelligence will easily see the fact that evolution is nonsense. Therefore, ignorance is a deficiency that is easily disposed of.

As the result of a few years' work, many people's lack of knowledge about evolution has been remedied, and those with common sense have seen the real face of the theory of evolution. Today, even a primary student will be able to list proofs showing the invalidity of the theory and state how nonsensical it is.

The second reason, quite different from the first, concerns those who are not ignorant. Generally, these people are quite cultured and some are even experts in evolutionary topics relevant to such fields as biology, paleontology and microbiology. You may present them with as many clear proofs as you wish for the invalidity of evolution; you may give them examples to convince them of their unreasonableness. But they'll be determined not to abandon the theory, just like the man we mentioned at the beginning of this chapter who insisted that clouds in the sky were masses of cotton. For example, they show you a fossil as a proof of evolution, but you prove to them scientifically that it cannot be so. As if they had not heard you, they pull out this faulty evidence again and again as their most important proof for evolution.

If these people have the intelligence and knowledge to understand what is told to them, so, how can they still continue to put forward their claims? There is only one explanation: They don't want to be released from

their spell. Because they persist in rejecting the existence of God, Darwinists continue to exert an influence over themselves and others. Of course, they may know that evolution cannot be true; but to deny it would mean accepting the existence of God. For this reason, they are careful to accept the spell wholeheartedly so that they don't have to examine the truth.

Avoiding seeing the signs of God, they cannot comprehend the truths. The Qur'an describes their situation:

We created many of the jinn and mankind for Hell. They have hearts they do not understand with. They have eyes they do not see with. They have ears they do not hear with. Such people are like cattle. No, they are even further astray! They are the unaware. (Qur'an; 7:179)

If you call them to guidance, they do not hear. You see them looking at you, yet they do not see. (Qur'an; 7:198)

Darwinists today are trying to deny, conceal or ignore the truth in order to keep the myth alive. Yes this is a false road; by doing so they are deceiving and also belittling themselves. Darwinists, too, should learn from the verse revealed by God in the Qur'an:

Do not mix up truth with falsehood and knowingly hide the truth. (Qur'an, 2: 42)

After seeing the truth, the correct thing to do is to cease resisting and turn towards it. Hitherto, a person may have believed in the myth of evolution out of a lack of information, or the propaganda to which he has been subjected. If that person is sincere, however, he will research and find the truth and abide by it, rather than following deceptions that will humiliate him in this world and the next. It must not be forgotten that sincerity and honesty will be well rewarded in this world and in the Hereafter.











Evolutionist propaganda represents a serious threat to spiritual and moral values. The conferences of The Science and Research Foundation of Turkey, inspired by the works of Harun Yahya, have helped a great many people to become aware of the issue and to understand the seriousness of this threat.

Methods of Persuasion Used in the Spells of Darwinism

In earlier sections, we showed how the theory of evolution affects people like a spell, handing them preconceived notions on which they base irrational, illogical beliefs beyond the realm of possibility. How can educated people who appear to be intelligent, with established careers, accept these unreal scenarios? How can they manage, with no definite proofs, to advocate this theory so vehemently and persuade others to believe it too? In short, how can they perpetuate the Darwinist spell? The answers lie with evolutionists' methods of suggestion and persuasion.

Advanced science and technology have shown clearly that claims put forward by Darwinism are baseless and without proof, but the proponents of Darwinism still resort to various methods to support their theory. But if you ask how the theory of evolution has been so widely espoused despite its scientific invalidity, their attempts to answer are nothing more than powerful, delusive propaganda.

We see this propaganda at work in every area of daily life. But not only today: Since the time evolutionists first proposed their theory, they have always used the same methods to get people to believe the unbelievable. In other words, this theory's being accepted doesn't imply that it has any scientific content. This is also pointed out by David Jeremiah in his foreword

to *The Long War Against God* by Henry M. Morris, noted for his works demonstrating the invalidity of the theory of evolution:

> How did belief in Darwinism become so widespread when it was developed mainly by an apostate divinity student (Darwin), a lawyer (Lyell), an agriculturist (Hutton), a journalist (Chambers), and other non-scientists?[37]

There is only one answer to why the theory of evolution has become so widespread: because of special techniques, tactics and illusions of propaganda.

In order to make themselves and others believe this idea, they cast a kind of spell using methods that we'll examine in detail in the following pages. Just like spell-casters, they use "magic" words to impress their delusions on people's minds; and hypnotize people with pictures and written texts that are impossible for laymen to understand. With all this, they keep people from thinking, investigating and researching for themselves. Just as a sorcerer looks for assistance in the various exotic props, complicated words and miniature texts used in casting a spell, evolutionists look to chance events, fossil bone structures and the impact of authoritative words and sentences. In this way, they attempt to influence people to accept preposterous inferences and to place them under the power of suggestion.

Darwinists do everything in their power to perpetuate this dark spell. Afraid that people will see the truth that the theory of evolution is a myth and change their minds, they employ a persuasive image to convince people with what they say and write, how they appear and how they act. As pointed out earlier, this spell's suggestiveness spreads into every moment of our daily lives: in the morning newspaper, on billboards, in school textbooks, in films and television documentaries.

It will be useful to show all the aspects of these methods of persuasion in order to bring them to people's attention; to help individuals become aware of the various scenes in the scenario enveloping the world they live in. In the following pages, we'll offer some examples of the main rules governing the evolutionists' use of the power of suggestion.

Method # 1. They depict evolutionist scientists as very learned, superhuman individuals

An important method among Darwinists is the suggestion that evolutionist scientists are superior to ordinary human beings—very talented, with strong conceptual abilities, able to understand events and phenomena much better than most. It is vital for Darwinists to assume a sense of this superiority because public opinion is generally influenced by people who are viewed as superior.

Just as some societies believe sorcerers to be superhuman beings with secret powers, so in modern society, Darwinist scientists are thought to be too lofty for ordinary people to question. Most, for example, consider it a great accomplishment to look at fossilized remains and be able to say to what era and to what creature a given bone belonged. People believe that any theory advocated by such accomplished individuals must always be true and valid. For this reason, any one sentence written by an evolutionary scientist has a mesmerizing effect and therefore, many people do not ponder the origins of life or investigate the pertinent facts. They assume that evolutionist scientists have given them all the data they need, and that their statements are absolutely true. They ask, "Who am I to question what they say? I'd need to study for many years to understand them." Indeed, people listen with amazement to these "superhuman" individuals and, even if they do not understand them, they go on listening as if they did.

Proponents of Darwinism want to use this dark power to suppress those who become aware of its errors. They insist that no matter what they do, these individuals will never attain the level of knowledge achieved by these superhuman individuals. Advocates of evolution say that nothing can be accomplished by calling attention to the contradictions and errors of Darwin's theory, and they try to intimidate those who try.

This influence is very strong in some scientific quarters. Turkish Darwinists, for example, regard foreign professors and all scientists who have worked on evolution throughout history as superior human beings. They claim it a major accomplishment if they can understand only parts of

the lectures presented by them. They are proud if they can demonstrate some understanding of even a few paragraphs within this complex and incomprehensible mass. If they do manage to achieve this, then they enter into discussions, write papers and give talks about the little they were able to understand.

Turkish Darwinists also believe that world-famous professors have thousands of pieces of evidence about human evolution, as well as information about fossils, mutations and natural selection, that prove the validity of evolution. They think that evolutionist scientists do not reveal all the proofs they have simply because ordinary people couldn't understand these abstruse scientific facts; and that proofs released to the public are on a level simple enough for them to understand.

However, the truth is otherwise. With the development of science, it has become clear that these individuals, presented as respected scientists, have no evidence to prove their theory apart from a handful of false evidence and fabrications. The invalidity of these misleading interpretations has been shown hundreds of times by scientific investigation. (For detailed information in this subject, see Harun Yahya's *Darwinism Refuted*, Goodword Books, 2003 and *The Evolution Deceit*, 8th Edition, Taha Publishing, 2003.)



Every fossil expert can look at a petrified bone and suggest information about it. But when evolutionists engage in this ordinary scientific activity, they give the impression of being engaged in something enigmatic and incomprehensible.

In conclusion, it is obvious that the evolutionist scientists perceived as superior are really trying to promote an imaginary scenario with their handful of false proofs and boundless suppositions. From this point of view, these individuals' knowledge, intelligence and learning lose their importance. They may well have a lot of learning, but they don't perceive the truth in it or draw from it the right conclusions. In the Qur'an, God speaks of those who are led astray by their knowledge, unable to see the plain facts:

> **Have you seen him who takes his whims and desires to be his god—whom God has misguided knowingly, sealing up his hearing and his heart and placing a blindfold over his eyes? Who then will guide him after God? So will you not pay heed? They say, "There is nothing but our existence in this world. We die and we live and nothing destroys us except for time." They have no knowledge of that. They are only conjecturing. (Qur'an; 45:23-24)**

In these verses, God describes the state of those people who, in spite of their knowledge, are unable to conceive of His existence or the existence of the afterlife, and who claim that there is no life beyond this world.



Evolutionists are just like these people, in that they are limited by their knowledge to a few ideas and are far removed from reality. Because of the spell they are under, they are like the people these verses describe who really cannot feel, see or understand.

Darwinists' Disappointment

The great admiration for Darwin and evolutionist scientists felt by the proponents of the theory of evolution is one important result of the power of suggestion we spoke of earlier. For this reason, in everything written about Darwin, the scientific defeat of his theory of evolution is covered up, and his errors concealed. Darwin is often praised as the genius of the century—even of the millennium. He is variously called the "Lord of the Species," "a unique human being," and presented as a "valued scientist" who loyally advocates his theory in spite of all the difficulties it presents.

Actually, however, Darwin is the architect of one of the most serious errors in the history of science. His theory rests on no concrete evidence; it is only a logical proposal as he himself acknowledged. In one long chapter, "Difficulties on Theory" in *The Origin of Species*, Darwin admitted that his theory could not account for some important questions. He himself made frequent mention of the problems, in some of the comments he made:

> Long before having arrived at this part of my work, a crowd of difficulties will have occurred to the reader. Some of them are so grave that to this day I can never reflect on them without being staggered.[38]

He also voiced his concerns in letters he wrote to his friends:

> Pray do not think that I am so blind as not to see that there are numerous immense difficulties in my notions.[39]

From these comments, it is clear that his theory had come to a major impasse, and not only Darwin became aware of this. After Darwin's death, his son, Francis, made this evaluation of his father's work:

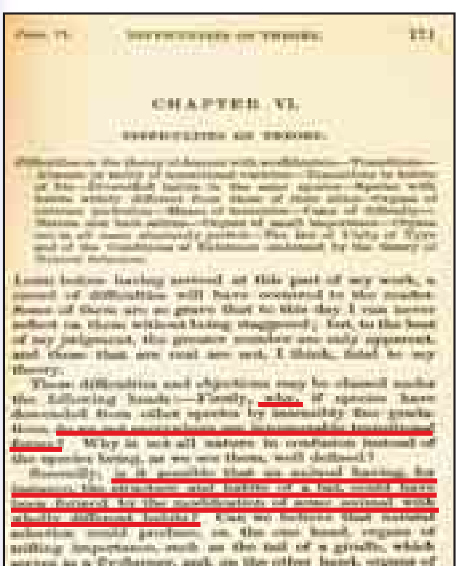
> My father's mind was not scientific, and he did not try to generalize his knowledge under general laws; yet he formed a theory for almost everything which occurred. I do not think I gained much from him intellectually.[40]

Francis Darwin's statement contains an important truth. *The Origin of Species* is trumpeted as one of the most important works in the history of humanity, but anyone who hoped to find in it solid scientific proof for evolution would be surprised and come away empty handed. There is no solid proof anywhere in *The Origin of Species* to support the theory of evolution; it names no new species that evolved through the process of natural selection; it demonstrates no transitional form and documents no evolutionary mechanism. The only interesting thing in the whole book, actually, is its being complete speculation, founded on probability, imagination, conjecture and supposition.

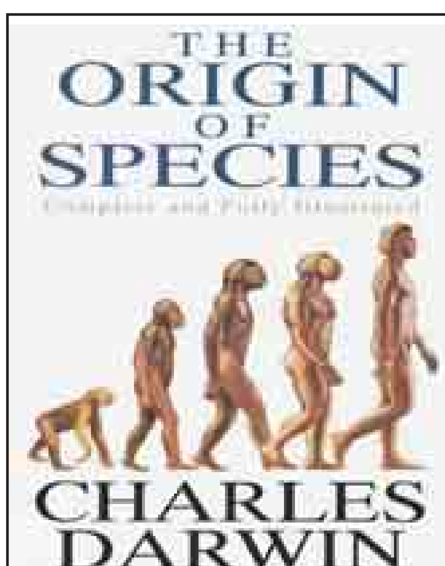
Therefore, this book should not have exerted such an influence on people's lives and ideas. Many scientists have expressed their surprise on reading *The Origin of Species*,—for example, the American physicist H. S. Lipson:

> On reading *The Origin of Species*, I found that Darwin was much less sure himself than he is often represented to be; the chapter entitled "Difficulties of the Theory," for example, shows considerable self-doubt. As a physicist, I was par-

One chapter in Charles Darwin's *The Origin of the Species* deals with the problems confronted by the theory of evolution. This chapter, entitled, "Difficulties on Theory," reveals the unsound reasoning on which the theory is founded.



CHAPTER VI.



ticularly intrigued by his comments on how the eye would have arisen.[41]

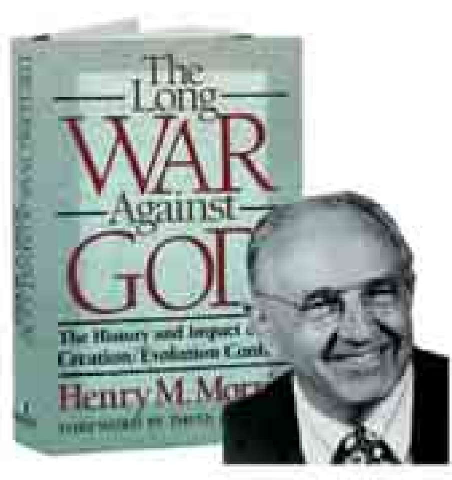
Despite the scientific inadequacy of Darwin's theory, the most intelligent people disregard this fact because they are under the spell of Darwinism.

Method # 2. Those who accept the theory of evolution are presented as respected scientists; those who do not accept it are branded as conservatives

Proponents of Darwinism present themselves as intelligent, modern and contemporary individuals possessing vast stores of information, and brand those who believe in Creation as backward, conservative bigots. This kind of mentality appears frequently in evolutionist books and publications.

Statements based on no concrete proof are made everywhere, to the effect that the theory of evolution is now a scientific fact, a proven law that everyone accepts. This being the case, anyone who rejects evolution is treated as an ignoramus in those quarters where it is accepted. Henry Morris tells how evolutionists regard those respected scientists who accept Creation:

> In fact, so committed to evolutionism are most modern psychologists and philosophers (with whom they have a close kinship) that they now tend to regard biblical Christianity itself—especially creationism—as a form of mental



Henry Morris and his book, *The Long War Against God*.

> disorder. In fact, any form of religion is considered by many evolutionists to be unhealthy, a vestige of sociological pressures in the animal societies from which they claim humans developed.[42]

As he says, evolutionists present their theory to the public with an aura of scientific acceptance, accusing as "dogmatic" scientists who draw their attention to the fact of Creation. However, in assuming this stance, they are displaying their own dogmatism, pretending not to see the proofs for Creation in all the scientific facts that creationist scientists set out. Out of blind allegiance to their theory, they take no account of the concrete evidence their opponents present, and try to defend their ideas no matter what.


Robert Shapiro

In this regard, we can give an example from statements that evolutionists themselves have made. In his book, *Origins: A Skeptic's Guide to Creation of Life on Earth*, the noted evolutionist, Robert Shapiro, writes of his dogmatic attachment to the theory of evolution:

> Some future day may yet arrive when all reasonable chemical experiments run to discover a probable origin for life have failed unequivocally. Further, new geological evidence may indicate a sudden appearance of life on the earth. Finally, we may have explored the universe and found no trace of life, or process leading to life, elsewhere. In such a case, some scientists might choose to turn to religion for an answer. Others, however, myself included, would attempt to sort out the surviving less probable scientific explanations in the hope of selecting one that was still more likely than the remainder.[43]

What Shapiro wants to say is quite clear. The fact that he and many other evolutionists are attached to Darwinism as if spellbound, leads them to reject the existence of God. This is what's indicated by the logic of "No matter what proof we see, we will not believe in Creation." But this mentality is not confined to present-day evolutionists; those in the past also shared the same dogmatic approach. In the Qur'an, God tells us some important

things about such people who condition themselves to reject Him. For example, the same mentality is demonstrated by some people who, after Moses showed them many miracles, said to him,

> **"No matter what kind of Sign you bring us to bewitch us, we will not believe in you." (Qur'an; 7:132)**

They accused Moses (peace be upon him) of wanting to bewitch them, but did not realize that they were already under a spell that made them deny God. Today, there are people with the same mentality, under the Darwinist spell, for whom the rejection of God is a matter of principle. They are so far gone that they do not even realize what they are doing. For this reason, they—like their counterparts in the past—accuse proponents of Creation of dogmatism.

The Delusion of "Majority"

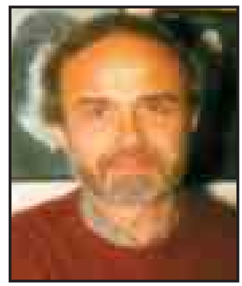
In addition to what we said above, evolutionists claim that most people believe in evolution and that it played a role in the origins of life. They are constantly suggesting that they are in the majority, and that the majority is always right. They try to put psychological pressure on others with such comments as, "Everyone believes in evolution, why don't you?"

One Turkish evolutionist academic has admitted that these methods of suggestion are wrong. According to Arda Denkel, a professor of philosophy at Bogazici University, evolutionists suggest that their theory must be true because so many people accept it. But, he said, this means nothing from a scientific point of view. In an article published in the *Cumhuriyet* scientific supplementary journal *Bilim ve Teknik* (Science and Technology), he writes:

> Simply because many respected people and institutions adopt the theory of evolution, does that prove its authenticity? Or, will a judicial verdict confirm its validity?...[They say;] "In our country too, the theory of evolution is supported by all prominent scientists, the chairmen of TUBA [Turkish Academy of Sciences] and TUBITAK [The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey], rectors and deans." The support of such respected people is doubtlessly gratifying. However, can the truth be confirmed by the approval of

respected authorities? Let's remind ourselves of a historical fact; All alone, Galileo Galilei opposed the respected people and jurists and especially the scientists of his day (there were no women among them, since women were not involved in such scientific endeavors). But wasn't Galileo Galilei telling and

In an article in *Cumhuriyet Bilim Teknik* (a Turkish scientific supplementary), Arda Denkel explains how evolutionist intimations have no scientific meaning.





I have no idea what denial I could offer if anyone were to say that the members of the group had fallen behind the SRF in terms of being scientific by publishing a manifesto.

A truly scientific attitude would reveal what these "thousands of articles and books" assert. It should display or outline to the reader, at least a few of their data and arguments. With this group of scientists, however, such is not the case. On the contrary, handouts circulated by the Science Research Foundation (SRF), continually put forward critical justifications written from their own stance.

> advocating the truth? Did the Inquisition invalidate his claims? The support of the respected and widespread members of society does not convey authenticity, nor does it directly ensure that a belief is scientific.[44]

Denkel says that, even though Turkish evolutionists resort to such methods of suggestion, they can produce no definite scientific proof in support of Darwinism. He says further that Turkey's most influential critic of Darwinism, the Bilim Arastirma Vakfi (Science Research Foundation), has the most concrete scientific proof against it:

> Evolutionist scientists, while stressing the type of "excuses" I criticized above, say, "Besides, many scientists and institutions have published thousands of articles and books refuting Creationists' myths." Can one expect a serious result from words that are uttered thoughtlessly? Here, in my opinion, is where the heart of the matter lies... A truly scientific attitude would reveal what these "thousands of articles and books" assert. It should display or outline to the reader, at least a few of their data and arguments. With this group of scientists, however, such is not the case. On the contrary, handouts circulated by the Science Research Foundation (SRF), continually put forward critical justifications written from their own stance. I have no idea what denial I could offer if anyone were to say that the members of the group had fallen behind the SRF in terms of being scientific by publishing a manifesto... Unless some scientists with a good grasp of this issue provide scientific refutations for the justifications put forward by the SRF, appealing to authorities or hoping patriotic literature to get results will be only a daydream.[45]

Denkel is a scientist who supports the theory of evolution, but he is also prepared to admit that Darwinists have no scientific resources to rebut evidence that invalidates their theory and rely only on the effectiveness of baseless propaganda. Evolutionists' major refuge is in the hackneyed suggestion that Darwinism is accepted by the whole world.

Today, however, it is evident that this isn't so. Those who care to look at science objectively must take into account the great number of scientists who have abandoned the theory over the past 20 to 30 years. To avoid doing this is departing from objectivity. Today, as in the past, many scientists have

come out from under the evolutionist spell to see the reality of Creation in the world; and have produced a great deal of work to show the invalidity of evolution. Neither philosophers nor theologians, these are well-seasoned academics and experts in fields such as biology, biochemistry, microbiology, anatomy and paleontology; and come from countries like America, England, Israel and Australia. (For more detailed information, see Harun Yahya's *The Qur'an Leads the Way to Science,* Nickleodeon Books, 2002.) Only some scientists accept evolution, and not the entire scientific world.

Moreover, we must make it clear that there's no value in being in the majority; and evolutionists are not the only ones to make this suggestion. Throughout history, many of those who have rejected the superior creation of God have advocated that they are correct because they represent the majority. With such suggestions as "Look, everyone rejects religion; can so many people be wrong?" they've tried to divert people from the path that God invites them to follow. God cautions his faithful servants against these kinds of individuals, and warns that conforming to the majority will only bring them harm:

If you obeyed most of those on earth, they would misguide you from God's Way. They follow nothing but conjecture. They are only guessing. (Qur'an; 6:116)

In other verses, God tells us that many people in the past ignored the warnings they were given, declaring that they were in the majority, but that this was of no use to them. He says that those who attained salvation were those who believed:

We never sent a warner into any city without the affluent people in it saying, "We reject what you have been sent with." They also said, "We have more wealth and children. We are not going to be punished." Say: "My Lord expands the provision of anyone He wills or restricts it. But the majority of mankind do not know it." It is not your wealth or your children that will bring you near to Us—only in the case of people who believe and act

rightly; such people will have a double recompense for what they did. They will be safe from all harm in the High Halls of Paradise. (Qur'an; 34: 34-37)

Method # 3: They try to influence people by using scientific terms and concepts that laymen cannot understand

One major tool in the power of persuasion used by supporters of Darwinism is the suggestion that an idea is incomprehensible. These demagogues try to impress by using terms and Latin names that many people cannot understand; their impenetrable style employs dizzying logic and strange, irrelevant examples. The method behind all of this is the bewitching principle of "incomprehensibility."

Their writings and lectures string words together in such a way that many cannot understand them; their effect on people is just like that of a sorcerer using strange magic words as he conjures a spell. Their incomprehensibility is even accepted as a sign of the authors' breadth of knowledge, power and virtue; and this impact increases with the obscurity of their words. The scientist who speaks or writes in the most opaque manner is touted as the most brilliant.

This ploy that evolutionists use especially in titles of their articles, is why so many people say from the start that they could not possibly understand such lofty knowledge. As examples, here are the titles of some of their articles:

"Crystal structure of the hereditary haemochromatosis protein HFE complexed with transferrin receptor"

"An electroneutral sodium/bicarbonate cotransporter NBCn1 and associated sodium channel"

"Glycosylation of Nucleocytoplasmic Proteins: Signal Transduction and O-GlcNAc"

All the subjects indicated in the titles above are of course serious topics deserving of scientific investigation. It may be quite appropriate to use such

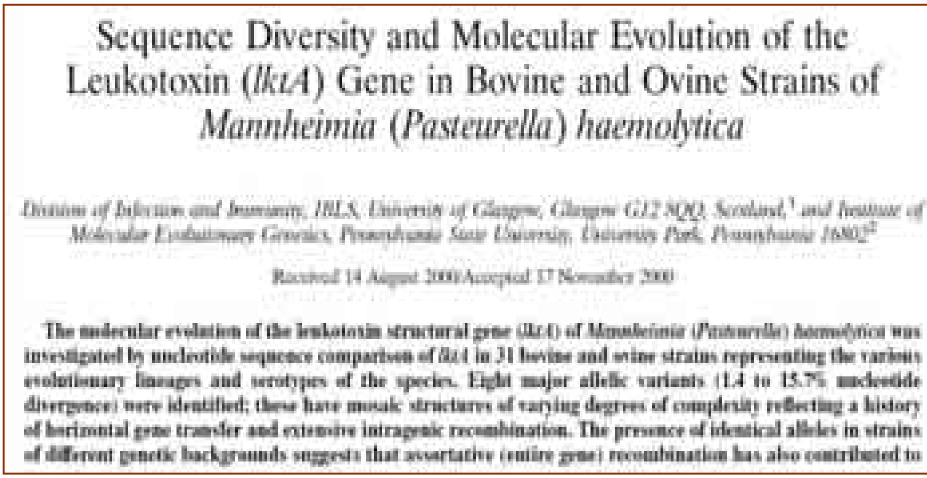
terms in an appropriate place. But using such words won't help evolutionists get around their great impasse, for many other basic questions stand in the way of their theory that evolutionists have to answer, but cannot.

Evolutionists must especially answer how the first cells and first living creatures came into being. Where did the mind-bogglingly sophisticated systems within a cell come from? And how did the imaginary transition from sea to land occur? Alternatively, they must explain what clear proofs there are for such matters as the supposed evolution of human beings, the origin of the extraordinary designs in animals, the source of self-sacrifice and intelligent behavior in living creatures. They must also give concrete proof for their claims about the gradual formation of structures like DNA, eyes and wings; about the development over time of cells' ability of to synthesize proteins flawlessly, and of blood to clot. As yet, no evolutionist has come forward to present any clear, concrete proof of these most basic matters regarding the formation of living creatures. When you examine their lectures, books and articles, you will see that, when required to explain these matters, they try to divert attention by hiding them behind countless scientific terms, Latin words and sentences that ordinary people cannot understand.

Taking this point of view, we can see that the theory of evolution is a word game based on empty talk, interesting inferences, guesses and suppositions. It relies on long philosophical excursions and repetition of words that serve only to keep people from thinking. From the few titles of articles listed above, you can see that it is a word game based on incomprehensibility.

Evolutionists believe that they will reach their goals by using such methods, thinking they've given the impression of stating something in a highly scientific style. However, they are benefiting only from the fact that the general public knows very little about scientific matters.

To bring even more clarity to the matter, we can cite George Stavropoulos, a proponent of the theory of evolution, from an article he

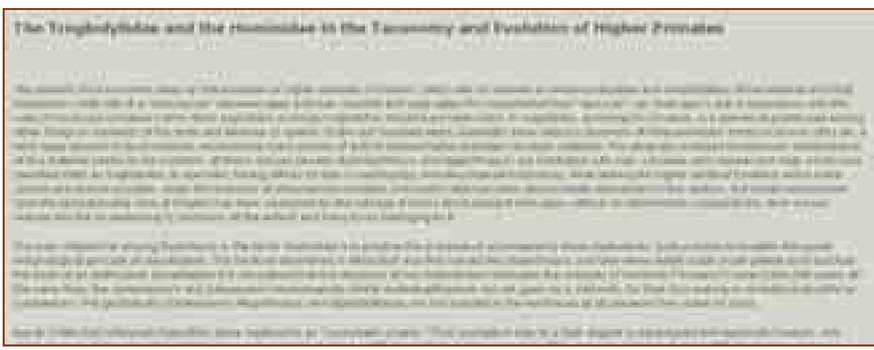


Sequence Diversity and Molecular Evolution of the Leukotoxin (*lktA*) Gene in Bovine and Ovine Strains of *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica*

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Received 14 August 2000/Accepted 17 November 2000

The molecular evolution of the leukotoxin structural gene (*lktA*) of *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica* was investigated by nucleotide sequence comparison of *lktA* in 31 bovine and ovine strains representing the various evolutionary lineages and serotypes of the species. Eight major allelic variants (1.4 to 15.7% nucleotide divergence) were identified; these have mosaic structures of varying degrees of complexity reflecting a history of horizontal gene transfer and extensive intragenic recombination. The presence of identical alleles in strains of different genetic backgrounds suggests that assortative (entire gene) recombination has also contributed to



The Troglodytidae and the Hominidae in the Taxonomy and Evolution of Higher Primates

To give their theory a scientific tone, evolutionists adorn their unsubstantial writings with incomprehensible words, as these texts show.

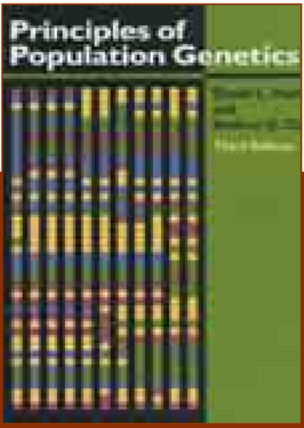
wrote in the journal *American Scientist*:

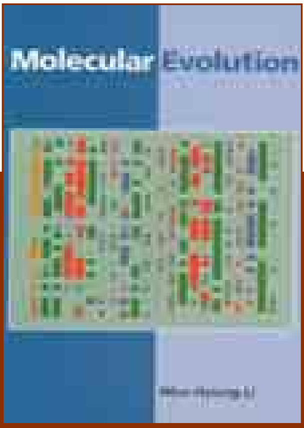
> Yet, under ordinary conditions, no complex organic molecule can ever form spontaneously, but will rather disintegrate, in agreement with the second law. Indeed, the more complex it is, the more unstable it will be, and the more assured, sooner or later, its disintegration. Photosynthesis and all life processes, and even life itself, cannot yet be understood in terms of thermodynamics or any other exact science, despite the use of confused or deliberately confusing language.[46]

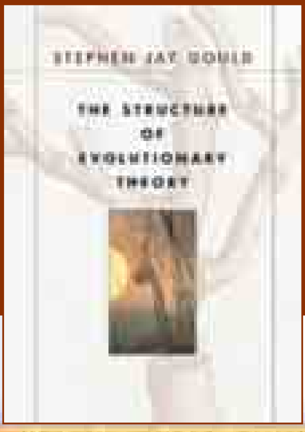
Books with cold and incomprehensible appearance

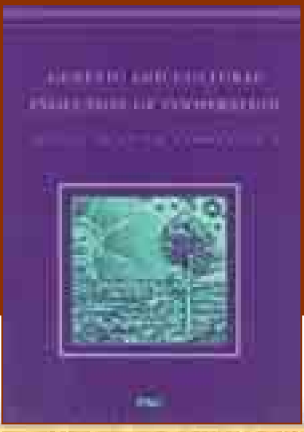
According to Darwinist principles, to lend a scientific appearance to a given topic, the first attribute is "coldness." Evolutionists try to make their books seem heavy, gloomy and cold. They arrange their books' cover designs and content so as to make them seem hard to read and understand. Their illustrations and pictures are usually incomprehensible drawings and vague pictures consisting of abstract shapes, incomprehensible bone fragments and stones. Plenty of complex graphics and numerical calculations, they believe, will make their works appear more sophisticated. In this way, they hope to convey the impression that evolution is "scientific," but that people cannot comprehend this, due to their lack of knowledge.

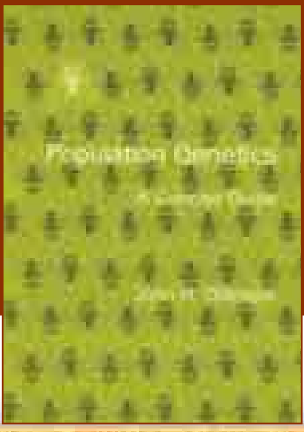


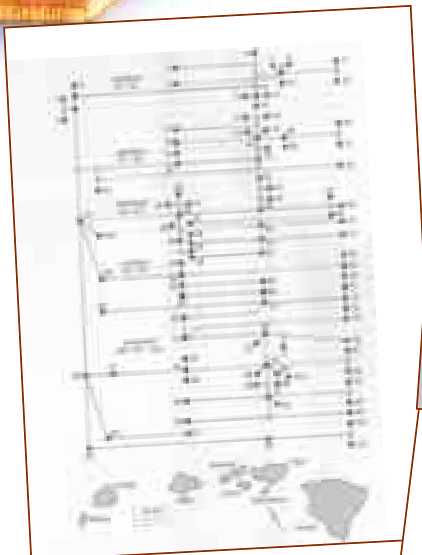


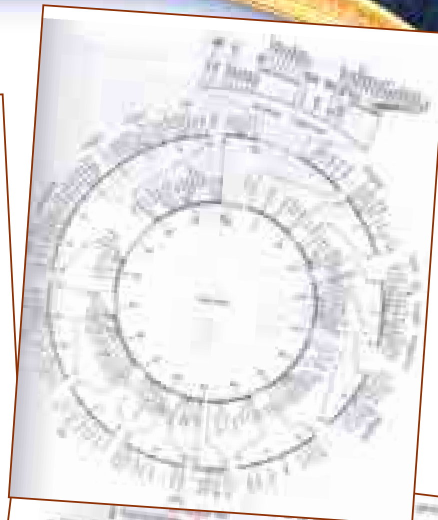


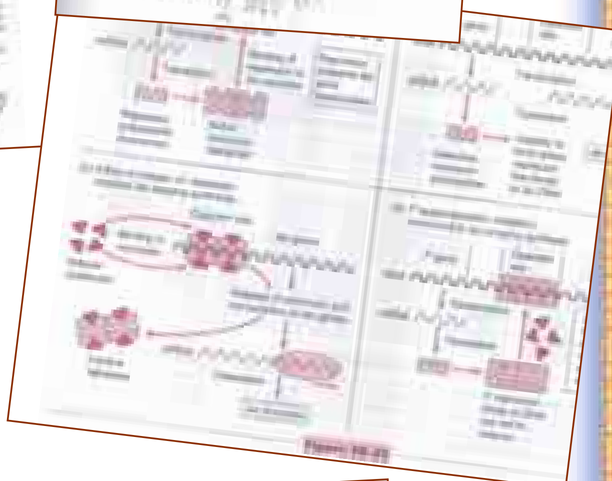




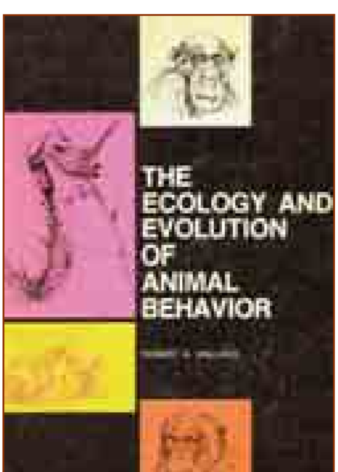


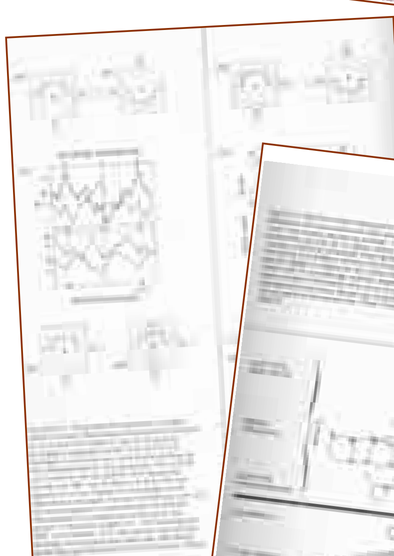


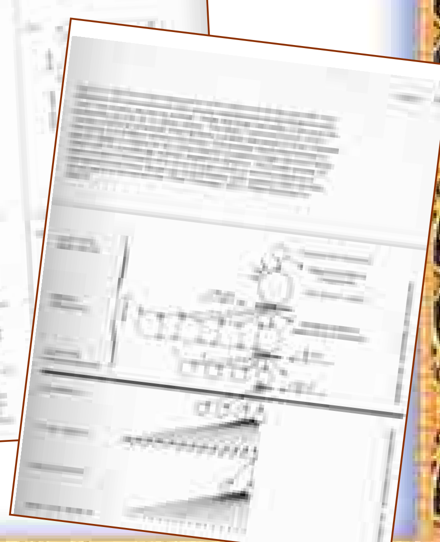




One common feature of books promoting evolution is their austere appearance and incomprehensible contents. The purpose is to make these books look as if they contained abstruse scientific knowledge. Complicated graphics and obscure mathematical calculations only add to this illusion.







Stavropoulos clearly states that some explanations given by evolutionist scientists are complex and deliberately convoluted. Moreover, he openly admits that no branch of science can cast light on the processes of life.

Uncovering these Darwinist games and tactics is no doubt important for those who don't know much about the matter and puts a heavy responsibility on those who are aware of how evolutionists use the power of suggestion. Carrying out this responsibility is one obvious way to remove the lies and fabrications blocking advances in the scientific world.

Method # 4: In order not to break the spell of Darwinism, they themselves do not read, nor do they want their followers to read anything that criticizes them

Those caught under the dark spell of Darwinism do not want to dispel it. If they can help it, they do not read books, papers or scientific reports debunking Darwinism because they believe such literature is very dangerous. They become very upset if they hear of books and activities that go against what they believe. News of the publication of a book demonstrating the collapse of Darwinism is the worst news they could receive, because people might buy and read it. For those who want to preserve the spell, their greatest fear is that people will read opposing ideas, evaluate them and then come to know the truth.

They hesitate to let their followers to read this kind of literature, because they themselves have never read it. At their lectures, in their books and in their conferences, the salient message they give is people should not read this literature. They fear not for themselves, but that other Darwinists will lose their faith. They're especially upset at the prospect that young people will come to know that Darwinism is a fabrication, since they trust that youth will be defenders of the theory in the future. Seeing them as a guarantee for the future, they want to make sure that youngsters never lose the suggestions about Darwinism put into their minds. In order to protect them

from supposedly dangerous influences—that is, from people who tell them the facts of Creation—they make every effort to insulate their pupils from the outside world.

To achieve this, they first gather young people together in camps and courses they have organized and instill strong suggestions in their minds. They educate them with incomprehensible words, complex narratives and depictions; this education continues while they eat, play sports, read books and converse. They meet together so often in the belief that in order for the Darwinist "trance" not to be broken, youth need to be kept under constant observation and under the power of suggestion. Even the shortest break could let some suspicion enter their minds that the theory of evolution is a myth.

They want to prevent youth from reading works about the invalidity of evolution and the fact of Creation out of fear that their trance will be broken, the spell will lose its effect, and that young people will entertain doubts about the theory. To remove such doubts, the only thing they can do is exaggerate the idea of the significance and the power of evolution. Teilhard de Chardin was one of the leaders of Universal Humanism in France; these words he wrote are a clear example of this kind of evolutionist discourse:

> Is evolution a theory, a system, or a hypothesis? It is much more—it is a general postulate to which all theories, all hypotheses, all systems must henceforth bow and which they must satisfy in order to be thinkable and true. Evolution is a light which illuminates all facts, a trajectory which all lines of thought must follow—this is what evolution is.[47]

From this quote, we can see that Chardin is blindly attached to evolution, even if scientific evidence points in the opposite direction. And, in a tactic used generally by all evolutionists, he proclaims his faith in no uncertain terms. Against the possibility that supporters may read and be influenced by other ideas, evolutionists always speak with total certainly. If they read anything that says that logic and evidence from science have invalidated evolution, they take measures to keep their followers from abandoning the theory by such reasoning as this: "Even if there is no proof for evolution, nevertheless it has happened."

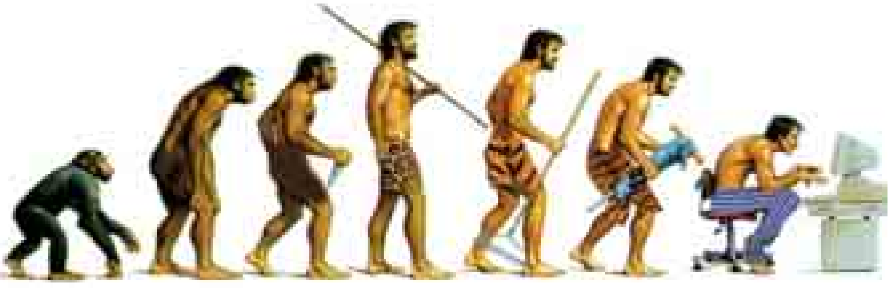
Umit Sayin, a long-time writer for the evolutionist journal *Bilim Utopya* (Science Utopia), expresses this blind allegiance with the words, "Let's assume that we have not found any fossils yet; then this shows that all life forms have disappeared, or amalgamated into nature," or "Let's say that all fossils had not ended up as we hoped! Even such an incident does not make the theory of evolution collapse."[48] So, in order that no supporter may be influenced by any work explaining the scientific invalidity of evolution, he took measures on his own to prevent the breaking of the spell.

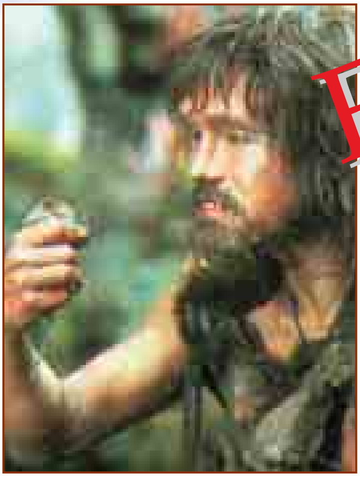
Method # 5: In order that the spell of Darwinism may not be broken, evolutionists keep their supporters from thinking

Darwinists' main aim is to prevent their supporters from thinking, because any person of conscience would take very little time to realize how much evidence points towards the theory being invalid. So, making use of every means at their disposal, they bombard their followers with propaganda, leaving them no time to think for themselves. They use advertise-



Everyone is familiar with the illustrations in newspapers and magazines, depicting the evolution of a human being from an ape. Such illustrations, frequently employed by evolutionists, have no basis in fact. Their purpose is to perpetuate the effect of the Darwinist spell.





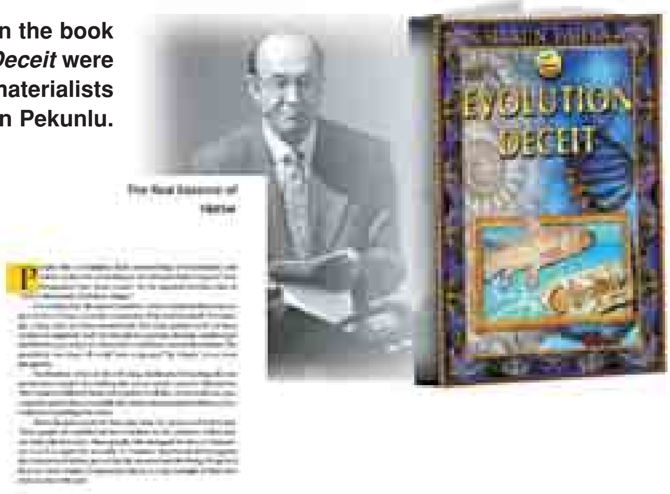


Above: Various film stills familiar to everyone. Depicting half-human, half-ape characters is a classic method to prevent breaking the evolutionist spell.

ments, movies, music videos, song lyrics, cartoons, books, articles and anything else they can find to perpetuate the spell's effect. Their purpose is to have people memorize a few words and catchy phrases and become familiar with images. They occupy our every moment with imaginary transitions from apes to human beings, fossil images and reconstructions of primitive man. Newspapers and magazines belabor the subject—whether in passing or comprehensively, with a single word or entire text—to ensure that all is in order not to break the spell.

Evolutionists know perfectly well that doubting their theory leads to religion and the acceptance of Creation. Therefore, they try to perpetuate the spell in daily conversation, which is the reason behind all their anti-religious anecdotes, conversations, caricatures and writings. The motive behind their anti-religious humor and almost insulting comments is to dissuade individuals from the slightest tendency toward religion and to destroy all doubts that arise in their minds about the origins of life.

The evolutionist design to forestall people from thinking can be illustrated by a recent occurrence in 1999, when our book entitled *The Evolution*



Facts presented in the book *The Evolution Deceit* were traumatizing for materialists like Rennan Pekunlu.

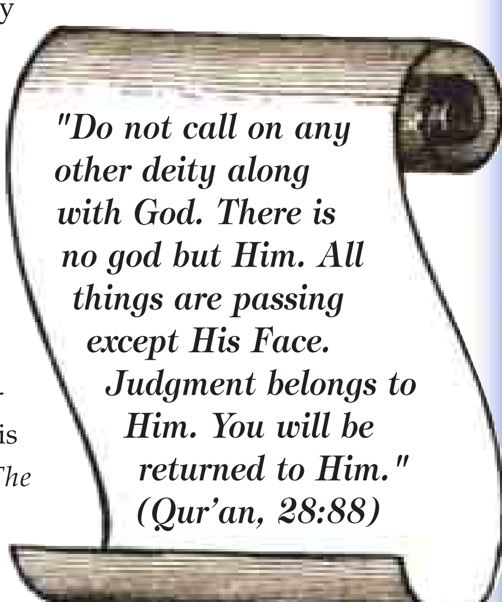
Deceit was distributed in all parts of Turkey. Readers saw all the facts proving that the idea of evolution was full of deceptions. This created an atmosphere of panic among Turkey's evolutionist and materialist circles; they were threatened that *The Evolution Deceit* was informing people about their theory's scientific invalidity. What upset them most was the chapter entitled "The Secret Beyond Matter," which demolished the materialists' philosophical idea that everything is composed of matter.

The person who expressed most clearly the worry and panic experienced in Turkey's evolutionist-materialist circles was Rennan Pekunlu, a lecturer and writer for *Bilim Utopya* (Science Utopia), a journal whose mandate is to promote materialism. Both in articles for the journal and in comments on a number of panel discussions, Pekunlu indicated that *The Evolution Deceit* was a major threat. Beside the chapters debunking Darwinism, what worried him most was the section entitled "The Secret Beyond Matter." Pekunlu sent a message to his readers and to his few listeners telling them not to be taken in by these ideas and to remain loyal to materialism. For his thesis, he found support in Vladimir I. Lenin and ad-

vised everyone to read *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, the book Russia's bloody communist leader wrote a century earlier. But the only thing Pekunlu managed to accomplish was to repeat Lenin's warning to his readers not to think about this subject, or they would be carried away by religion. In his article, Pekunlu quoted these words of Lenin's:

> Once you deny the objective reality [that is] given us in sensation, you have already lost every weapon against fideism [reliance on faith alone], for you have slipped into agnosticism or subjectivism—and that is all that fideism requires. A single claw ensnared, and the bird is lost. And our Machists [an adherent of Machism, a modern positivist philosophy], have all become ensnared in idealism, that is, in a diluted, subtle fideism; They became ensnared from the moment they took "sensation" not as an image of the external world, but as a special "element." It is nobody's sensation, nobody's mind, nobody's spirit, nobody's will.[49]

These words reveal that the reality—which Lenin himself feared and wanted to erase from his mind as well as his comrades'—is the same thing that worries evolutionist-materialists today. But Pekunlu and other materialists have much more to worry about than did Lenin: Compared to a hundred years ago, the truth has become clearer, stronger and more definite. For the first time in history, this truth is being discussed in a very challenging way—posing a great danger for the Darwinist spell that materialists have taken such pains to perpetuate. (For a detailed discussion of this matter, see Harun Yahya's *The Evolution Deceit*, 8th Edition, Taha Publishing, 2003.)



Method # 6: They pass over questions about evidence for the collapse of the theory of evolution with dismissive responses and later, give the impression that they answered them

Scientists who support the theory of evolution pretend to answer a question without really doing so. When confronted with a question they can't answer, they weave long and complicated sentences, so that people who know little about the subject will doubt their ability to understand it. They'll think they are in the presence of a "great" scientist. And, no matter what nonsense comes out of his mouth, they will be influenced by the way he strings sentences together in a way that sounds beautiful.

One example concerns the transitional forms that evolutionist paleontologists cannot account for. Following is a quotation from a Darwinist's book on the subject of transitional forms. After declaring that there's a basic explanation for them, author Richard Milner gives the following strange example:

> Transitional fossils ("links" between major groups) are notably rare because most species remain stable for long periods. When change occurs, it is fairly rapid (in relation to the geological time), and often begins among small, isolated populations. Imagine a multi-level parking garage frozen in time. Large "populations" of cars would be found on the various floors, but only a few on the ramps. The time the cars spent in the ramps is short compared to time they



The evolutionists' imagination is lively enough to transform a starfish into a fish.

remained parked, yet each must have traveled the ramp.[50]

To briefly consider the reasons for the irrationality of this answer: First, there are millions of living species in the world today. According to evolutionists, each of them evolved in slow stages from another creature. For example, we can look at the imaginary change of a starfish into a fish. First, there was a starfish; then two arms of the starfish begin to take the shape of fins. Then it develops a backbone. Later, other changes in its body become noticeable. And in the final stage, there is no more starfish; there is a fish. Now let us look at the relation between this example and the imaginary claims of evolutionists. Of course, there is no relation between the above analogy of a parking garage and the imaginary stages in the formation of living creatures. That is, cars can afford to be parked in a garage for long periods of time, but those creatures that are said to have evolved have no time to wait.

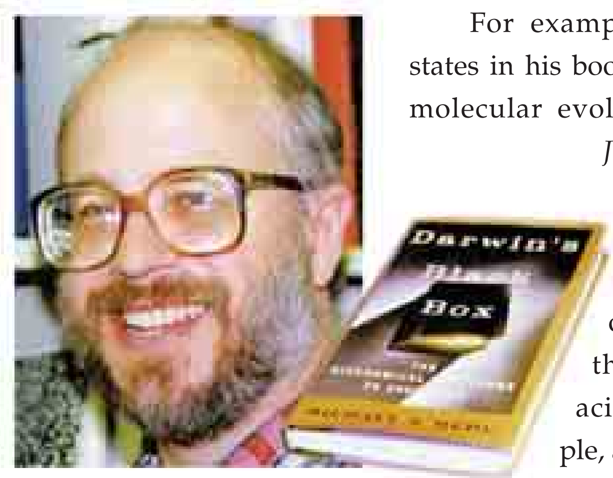
According to the evolutionist claim, any species had to undergo this evolutionary change within a specific period of time. This means that there must have been many transitional forms. So, it is no longer a question of life forms in stasis, similar to the cars parked in a garage, with very rare episodes of sudden transformation. On the contrary, there must be millions upon millions of transitional stages for every one of the myriad of species alive in the world today. How strange that there is not one extant example of these millions of transitional forms!

Now it becomes apparent just how meaningless and deceptive such examples are. Actually, evolutionists themselves may be aware that their examples don't correspond to reality, but they want to give the impression that they haven't remained mute but given thoughtful answers to such questions. In this way, they hope to preserve the faith of their supporters.

To answer questions posed by the fact of Creation, evolutionists give courses, hold panel discussions, and write books containing the kind of logic we saw in the above examples. With these initiatives, they try to indicate that the spell has not been broken and that they are continuing as usual.

They want to send the message that that they are still standing on their two feet, and to have that message reach the right people, they publish books and journals that only illustrate the hopelessness of their position. Their publications are nothing more than works of rhetoric designed to console one another, but do not give any response to basic scientific evidence that invalidates their theory. They talk repeatedly about the same subjects as if no proof had been given to cause their theory's collapse.

One of the most serious impasses for evolution is the molecular stage in the appearance of life on Earth. From a molecular point of view, the theory of evolution has not been able to explain how life began or how proteins and cells—the building blocks of life—came into being. Disregarding all such objections, evolutionists opt to concentrate on questions of secondary importance.



Michael Behe and his book, *Darwin's Black Box*.

For example, as Michael J. Behe states in his book, 80% of the articles on molecular evolution published in the *Journal of Molecular Evolution (JME)*, the world's best known molecular biology periodical, have to do with the comparison of amino acid sequences. For example, all the amino acids of two proteins are arranged and examined in a series or the nucleotides on a DNA molecule are compared. Behe says that this comparison does nothing to remove the impasse confronting molecular evolution. He writes:

> But the root question remains unanswered: What has caused complex systems to form? No one has ever explained in detailed, scientific fashion how muta-

tion and natural selection could build the complex, intricate structures discussed in this book.[51]

The reality stated in Behe's words is quite clear: Evolutionists give no clear answer to questions about life's real origins, because it's impossible to answer these questions in terms of evolutionary processes and random stages of development. For this reason, they ignore their deficiencies and continue to perpetuate the Darwinist spell. They fill their publications with irrelevancies, decorative illustrations and Latin words that have nothing to do with proving evolution. In this way, they obscure their explanations of basic subjects and trust that they have deceived people.

Method # 7: Darwinists resort to every kind of rhetorical device to get people under their influence

As we have often pointed out, one of Darwinists' main characteristics is their skill in rhetorical demagoguery. They are very deft in their use of language and word games. It may seem as if they are saying a lot, whereas they are actually stating nothing of substance. In spite of the hours they spend in their conferences, they cannot utter a single word to substantiate their theory. They aim to make people believe them by releasing an avalanche of complicated words and explanations, thereby creating the illusion that what they say follows along scientific lines.

Darwinists go into detail about geology, genetics, medicine and other areas that have nothing to do with the basics of evolution. They discuss these issues at such length, in such a weighty manner that they put their listeners into a stupor. They insert evolutionist explanations into subjects that have nothing to do with their theory, creating the impression that they are actually relevant to their topic and support their propositions. For instance, they deliver long-winded speeches about recent developments in genetics. But in what they say, there is nothing to support the theory of evolution. Despite this, they end their articles or lectures by saying, "You see, the science of genetics provides important evidence for the theory of evolution,"

in this way, giving the impression that genetics corroborates evolution.

They also get people under their dark spell by such deceptions as: "We do have a lot of evidence, but not have enough time to consider it all, so, we'll talk about something else." Or, "This book—or even an encyclopedia—isn't big enough to contain the proofs for evolution, so I will talk only about one or two," or, "I could explain proofs for the theory of evolution, but you wouldn't understand, so never mind." This way, they never resolve the basic questions that their theory should. The evolutionary biologist Christopher Wills resorts to the same method in one of his books:

> It will be necessary first to take a quick glance at some of the evidence that has accumulated since the time of Darwin about how evolution works. I will try to make this as painless and interesting as possible. There is in any case no way a book this size could cover it all. A friend of mine has been working on an encyclopedic evolution book for years and I wish him luck.[52]



Christopher Wills

However, what Wills says here has no relation to reality. As we said earlier, evolutionist claims are totally incredible since they clearly go against scientific discoveries. So he is completely wrong to state there is more proof than can be fitted into an encyclopedia. He repeats this explanation so often to cover up why evolutionists always present the same supposed proofs in every book and in every lecture. The proof they offer has in fact been frequently refuted in many anti-evolutionist publications. Evolutionists realize that if they acknowledge these facts, they'll be forced to admit the invalidity of their theory. For this reason, it seems, they act as if no one has refuted their proofs.

Phillip E. Johnson states that the theory of evolution is supported only by demagoguery and the power of persuasion:

> The theory is sustained largely by a propaganda campaign that relies on all the usual tricks of rhetorical persuasion: hidden assumptions, question-begging

statements of what is at issue, terms that are vaguely defined and change their meaning in midargument, attacks on straw men, selective citation of evidence, and so on. The theory is also protected by its cultural importance.[53]

It is possible to give many examples of the rhetoric that Johnson mentions. One good example of the word games that evolutionist scientists play to deceive people is the following statement by the Turkish Darwinist, Umit Sayin:

Life originated in the Earth's sea or lakes; or the molecular information likely to form life came from meteorites or comets falling from space.[54]

Here, Sayin accounts for the beginnings of life in a very unclear way, and based on no scientific evidence. He always uses equivocal expressions so that, if evolution is not tenable in terms of this world, he can leave a door open to outer space. From statements like these, it's clear that evolutionists have nothing to say about the origins of life.

Another method Darwinists employ is to select examples that have nothing to do with logic or reason and propose them as if they indicated some major scientific reality. Evolutionists mislead the public by giving examples from daily life to make illogical ideas seem reasonable. We looked at one example of this—comparing a transitional fossil to a car in a parking garage—earlier, but it will be useful to give further examples.

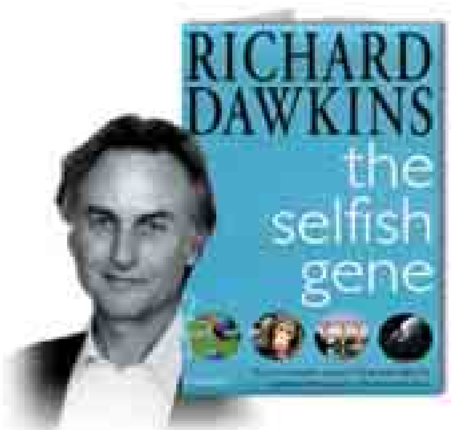
A pertinent example is one that Umit Sayin took from an evolutionist by the name of Tim M. Berra. In his book, Berra showed a series of pictures of the 1953, 1962, 1978 and 1990 models of a Corvette and suggested that "the descent with modification is overwhelmingly obvious" in this process and that "this is what paleontologists do with fossils."[55]

It's easy to see how irrational and unrealistic this example is. The author speaks about the "evolution" of a Corvette, never attributing it to the long, coordinated work of engineers, designers, and computers—as if it were wholly a result of the chance effects of mountain winds, lightening, rain and sunlight. However, no Corvette appeared by chance, but as the result of an intelligent design. So Berra's example proves not the theory of

evolution, but Creation. The public in general has never considered these matters to any great extent, however, because their opportunities to do so are limited, and so evolutionists can exploit them for their own ends. In what they say and write, they hide behind their positions as scientists and employ many senseless explanations.

Books by Richard Dawkins, one of the world's most noted evolutionist scientists, frequently feature examples designed to portray evolutionary theories in a comprehensible and rational light. In his book, *The Selfish Gene*, he writes that genes may be compared to Chicago gangsters:

> The argument of this book is that we, and all other animals, are machines created by our genes. Like successful Chicago gangsters our genes have survived, in some cases for millions of years in a highly competitive world.[56]



Richard Dawkins

Dawkins cannot explain how even one gene came into being, but does make the preposterous comparison, suggesting that genes survive as the result of chance events. But what a pity that readers who know nothing about the subject may accept this as logical and convincing, just because Dawkins is a professor.

As we can see from the examples so far, Darwinists have nothing else to do but try to persuade people with absurd analogies such as Chicago gangsters, Corvettes and parking garages. Apart from such empty examples, they have no accepted scientific findings to prove their assertions.

Method # 8: By continually repeating empty words as in a hypnotic spell, they try to put people's logic to sleep

Another point to stress in relation to the evolutionists' suggestive rhetoric is their continued use of their empty words and formulas in place of scientific proof. Through such persuasive methods, these "magic" words and formulas occur dozens, even hundreds of times in every book they write, so as to implant them in readers' minds. They load their sentences with expressions such as, "If human beings exist today, evolution must have happened," "Humans are the most highly developed animals," "Among all the species of animals, only human beings . . . ," "Finally, evolution's missing link has been found," "In the transition from primitive to modern man … , " "definitely proven, unquestionable facts, has been proven once again, there is no doubt." All these expressions intend to insinuate in people's minds the idea that their every statement has a scientific foundation. In their book *Hamlet's Mill: An Essay Investigating the Origins of Human Knowledge and Its Transmission Through Myth*, Giorgio de Santillana and Hertha von Dechend state that evolutionists use this method:

> Gradually, we are told, step by step, men produced the arts and crafts, this and that, until they emerged in the light of history . . . Those soporific words "gradually" and "step-by-step" repeated incessantly, are aimed at covering an ignorance which is both vast and surprising. One should like to inquire: Which steps? But then one is lulled, overwhelmed and stupefied by the by the gradualness of it all, which is at best a platitude, only good for pacifying the mind, since no one is willing to imagine that civilization appeared in a thunderclap.[57]

Actually, if any ordinary person used the terms mentioned in the above quote, he wouldn't be considered reliable. But when someone acting sure of himself and looking like a serious scientist uses this style, people listen with amazement.

The word "programmed" Dawkins uses has the kind of magical effect

An Evolutionist's Ploy

Another example of evolutionists' demagoguery came from Umit Sayin, again in the magazine *Bilim Utopya*. After providing a brief list of a few books printed in the past and criticizing evolution, Sayin's article went on to give a longer list of twenty or so books under the heading "A few books written by scientists in response to Creationists." He then resorted to an infantile logic, "Evolutionists have many more publications, so evolution must be true." The fact is that even in the last few years, a large number of works and studies by American, German, Israeli and Australian scientists have appeared, showing—with scientific data and methods—that the theory of evolution is a hypothesis whose validity has been disproved by all branches of science. These books have left not a single evolutionary scenario unanswered and undemolished. There is, therefore, no need for thousands of books and studies to state that the myth of evolution is totally fictitious. Just one small paperback can undermine many volumes promulgating evolution. The simple fact that not even a single protein could ever materialize by chance is enough to refute evolution completely.

Some of the Books Published by Creationists



Yaratılışçılar'ın yayımladıkları kitaplardan bazıları

Bilim insanlarının Yaratılışçılar'a yanıt olarak yazdıkları kitaplardan bazıları

Some of the Books Scientists Wrote in Response to Creationists

we've been talking about. He uses this word frequently in his books; in *The Selfish Gene,* for example, he analyses the phenomenon of altruism from an evolutionary point of view: "It may just be more difficult to learn altruism than it would be if we were genetically programmed to be altruistic."[58] Throughout his book, Dawkins speaks constantly of creatures being programmed and analyzes their behavior based on this idea. But he cannot answer questions about *who* did the programming, *how* creatures were programmed and what the purpose of this programming is. According to Dawkins, there is a program of which the programmer is unknown. If someone asked Dawkins, and those who share his mindset, who created the program, they would probably reply—to perpetuate the Darwinist spell—that it's a "miracle of nature."

Someone whose awareness isn't clouded by Darwinism's spell can easily understand that nature could not encode in the genes of living creatures the millions of bits of information it contains; no creature in nature possesses one bit of this information by its own will that it can encode in another being.

Obviously, it is God, with His supreme power and knowledge, Who created the genetic information in every creature. But someone under the influence of the evolutionist spell does not understand this. The veil over his eyes means he cannot see the plain truth. The Qur'an gives us many examples of this spiritual state. It tells us that throughout the course of history, there have been those who could not see the obvious fact of Creation. One verse reveals this outright inability to understand:

> **As for those who disbelieve, it makes no difference to them whether you warn them or do not warn them, they will not believe. God has sealed up their hearts and hearing and over their eyes is a blindfold. They will have a terrible punishment. (Qur'an, 2: 6-7)**

Method # 9: They try to prove evolution on the evidence of irrelevant topics and discoveries

Another method Darwinists use to perpetuate their spell is to present

topics that have nothing to do with evolution as "evidence" for the validity of their theory. For example, they'll write pages about the marvelous examples of Creation to be found in the bodies of humans and animals, but end their treatise by saying, "Here is a beautiful product of evolution." But learning how a system functions is not enough to understand how and why it came into being. By observation, for example, we can learn how the solar system works, how the planets interact with one another, and how fast they rotate. That does not relate to how and why the solar system came to be—but this is what evolutionists do. They talk endlessly about matters of genetics, space research, biology, anatomy, geology and sociology; but never do deal with the basic question of how or why these things came into existence.

According to the noted American professor of biochemistry, Michael J. Behe, evolutionists strive to explain every subject, relevant or irrelevant, in terms of evolution:

> The theory has even been stretched by some scientists to interpret human behavior: why desperate people commit suicide, why teenagers have babies out of wedlock, why some groups do better on intelligence tests than other groups, and why religious missionaries forgo marriage and children. There is nothing—no organ or idea, no sense or thought—that has not been the subject of evolutionary rumination.[59]

Julian Huxley, one of the leading evolutionists of the twentieth century, explains how they want to have their theory accepted as a principle encompassing the whole universe:

> The concept of Darwinism was soon extended into other than biological fields. Inorganic subjects such as the life history of stars and the formation of the chemical elements on the one hand, and on the other hand subjects like linguistics, social anthropology, and comparative law and religion, began to be studied from an evolutionary angle, until today we are enabled to see evolution as a universal and all-pervading process.[60]

As the above examples show, their goal is to persuade the public that evolution is a universal principle and a process that encompasses every-



One classic technique that evolutionists use is to title an article to give the impression that it's about evolution, when it gives only general information on the subject or is about a totally irrelevant topic. For example, the headline of the article entitled "New Zealand," contains such stereotyped terms as, "fringe of the evolutionary raft." The rest of the coverage includes general information and photographs about the natural beauties of New Zealand. A similar tactic is used in the other articles. This technique seems intended to give the impression that the article has something to do with evolution, although the text contains nothing to prove evolution.



MISLEADING TITLES AND COVERAGE

These journals' reports contain tiny references tucked away in a corner or else make covert evolutionary suggestions by using the terms "natural selection," or "the evolution of a modern brain." However, instead of offering proofs regarding evolution, all they actually contain is facts confirming creation—such as the extraordinary features of creatures which use camouflage. Even if the pages-long coverage is about the signs of creation, such journals still include strained references to evolution with no substance in their reports.



thing. Therefore, they rate everything from economy to the marriage as a matter of evolution. At the same time, this method lets evolutionists cast their spell over every area of life. For example, when speaking about technological operations or the development of computers, at any moment they can stop what they are saying to make a comment devoid of all scientific meaning such as, "This is a fine example of the process of evolution." Any thinking person, free of the evolutionist spell, can easily understand that this comment is like a Communist ideologue saying, "Marx was right again: The dollar has lost value in relation to the German mark." Surely, Marxist ideology has nothing to do with the dollar and the German mark, just as the supposed process of evolution has nothing to do with computers.

Method # 10: They use scientifically unwarranted topics and discoveries as proofs of evolution

Darwinists loyal to their theory present scientifically unwarranted topics to the public as if they were facts. For example, a presenter takes a simple fossil bone; for hours he discusses the complex information revealed by various markings on the bone; he gives the bone a Latin name that most people cannot pronounce, together with exhaustive information about the ancestors and the lifestyle of the person to whom the bone belonged. Ordinary people are very impressed by his presentation. Listeners assume he knows a lot about the bone's provenance and authenticity and that everything he says rests on scientific evidence. But the truth is otherwise; the presentation is nothing other than a deceptive game with supposed proofs.

Just like a sorcerer, an evolutionist takes bones into his hand and creates the illusion that it can reveal many secrets about the evolutionary process. But actually, he has no proof that can let him make any assertions.

In order to understand this matter better, it will be useful to examine a book explaining the origins of human life and the process of evolution, written by a fossil expert who is a proponent of the theory of evolution. The most important aspect of any book written by an expert would be in descriptions

relevant to the geographical region where he conducts his studies. As in a legend or a tale, the writer describes the region's climate, flora and fauna, mountains, lakes and meadows, in order to put the reader out of touch with his personal reality and usher him into an imaginary world. Because he has no substantial evidence, he must resort to obfuscation and telling of fairy-tales in order to influence and persuade the public. But when the topic of discussion comes to the fossils that have already been discovered, we see something very interesting: His account of fossils begins with long descriptions of an environment that supposedly existed millions of years ago. Based on no information or discoveries, he makes statements such as, "These are the places where our ancestors lived." Some statements contain interesting admissions—for example, in his book *The People of the Lake*, the world-famous fossil expert Richard Leakey admits that it is actually not possible to learn very many details from a piece of bone:

> Now, if we are absolutely honest, we have to admit that we know nothing about *Ramapithecus*; we don't *know* what it looked like; we don't know what it did; and, naturally, we don't *know* how it did it! But with the aid of jaw and tooth fragments and one or two bits and pieces from arms and legs, all of which represents a couple of dozen individuals, we can make some guesses, more or less inspired.[61]

The important sentences to read here include, "we have to admit that we know nothing" and "we can make some guesses, more or less inspired." The man who wrote these statements is one of the world's best known fossil experts, whose suppositions are highly respected and regarded as scientific proof. So just what kind of suppositions does this scientist make throughout his book?

When experts first discover a fossil, generally they make surprising suppositions about the creature's size, environment, what land areas it inhabited, how and what it ate, its physical structure in relation to other individuals, its habits, whether it was two or four-footed, its social life and reproduction patterns, whether it was hairy, its colors and level of intelligence. A look at Richard Leakey's interpretations in his *The Origin of*

Humankind of the fossils he discovered will be useful in understanding the kind and extent of experts' suppositions.

> For instance, a group of early humans, might have spent some time beneath a tree simply for the shade it afforded, knapping stones for some purpose other than butchering carcasses—for example, they might have been making flakes for whittling sticks, which could be used to unearth tubers. Some time later, after the group had moved on, a leopard might have climbed the tree, hauling its kill with it, as leopards often do. Gradually, the carcass would have rotted, and the bones would have tumbled to the ground to lie amid the scatter of stones left there by the toolmakers. How could an archeologist excavating the site 1.5 million years later distinguish between this scenario and the previously favored interpretation of butchering by a group of nomadic hunters and gatherers? My instinct was that early humans did in fact pursue some version of hunting and gathering, but I could see Isaac's concern over a secure reading of the evidence. [62]

In these statements, Leakey clearly says that these detailed descriptions are based not on science, but on "instinct." In a similar statement, Leakey indicates the importance of the power of dreaming in the science of fossils:

> Although we can never know for certain what daily was like in the earliest times of *Homo Erectus*, we can use the rich archeological evidence of site 50, and our imagination, to re-create such a scene, 1.5 million years ago...[63]

After saying this, Leakey goes on for five pages to construct a dream-like fantasy. The details create the impression that he has seen and is reporting what he has gone and observed. Anyone reading it wouldn't think that it was the product of a fossil scientist's imagination, but that, every description was based on clear evidence. From Leakey's statements, however, we can see that his description is nothing more than hallucinations caused by the spell of Darwinism. His explanations do express no scientific reality, but are based totally on his broad imaginative power.



When interpreting fossils, Richard Leakey, noted evolutionist, did not rely on proof, nor did he abstain from using his instincts.

EVOLUTIONIST INCULCATIONS IN MEDIA





One tactic that evolutionists frequently use is to present scientifically worthless articles with large headlines claiming to offer proof of evolution. These headlines, far from being scientific, can sometimes be actually comical. Reading them, you can immediately see their logical speciousness and fairytale-like quality. With this technique, however, people who read only the headlines and not the articles can get the impression that there is such a thing as evolution. Examples in these pages show how, using illustrations of a few bone fragments, conjectural illustrations, and sensationalistic headlines, evolutionists try to give their articles credibility, even though they contain no scientific reality.

Method # 11: They try to spread the Darwinist spell by suggestions made by visual effects

Darwinists are carrying on a serious campaign of suggestion to persuade a significant number of people to accept the idea that half-human, half-ape creatures lived at one time. Visual methods are an important part of this campaign; people may forget what they hear, but do remember what they see.

Evolutionists' most widespread use of visual suggestion is to be seen in reconstructions from fossils. Pictures or models can be made of a creature from which only one bone fragment has been found. All the "ape-men" you have seen in newspapers, magazines and films are reconstructions.

The fossil record of human origins is fragmentary and incomplete, and any suppositions made on the basis of it are largely imaginary. That is, reconstructions claiming to describe the origins of human beings reflect only the imagination of the fossil expert, the illustrator, or the sculptor. For this reason, reconstructions that evolutionists make on the basis of the fossil record are designed

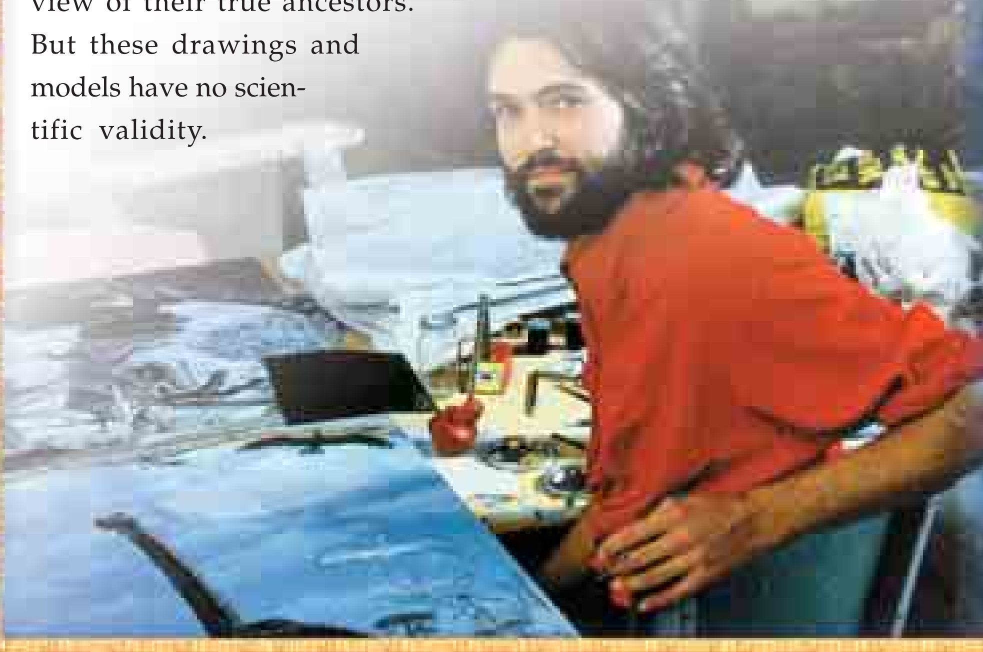




The man pictured below uses his imagination to make artistic reconstructions. All the half-man and half-ape creatures you see in films, newspapers and magazines come from the imaginations of people like this. But no such intermediate creatures ever existed.

solely to conform to the requirements of their own ideology. Someone looking at a depiction of a half-human, half-ape creature will get the impression that he is seeing something that really existed. Many museums display these models, and the public is led to believe that they have a close-up view of their true ancestors.

But these drawings and models have no scientific validity.







Above: Reconstruction of an imaginary half-human, half-ape. The article below bears an interesting headline suggestive of evolution, but contains nothing but a lot of strange nonsense.

Reconstructions based on bone remains can reveal only a creature's most general characteristics, since all the really distinctive morphological features of an animal are soft tissues which quickly vanish after death. Therefore, due to the speculative nature of the interpretation of the soft tissues, the reconstructed drawings or models totally depend on the imagination of the person producing them. In fact, all such reconstructions

have been produced to convince observers that half-human, half-ape creatures once lived in the past.

A second method of visual effects is used to perpetuate the Darwinist spell and mislead the public: colorful magazines and striking page designs. At the start of this chapter, we mentioned the great importance Darwinists give to appearances in order to portray a scientific aura. People are very influenced by outer appearances and form their ideas on that basis. Therefore, Darwinists make the most of technology and all other means at their disposal to persuade the public.



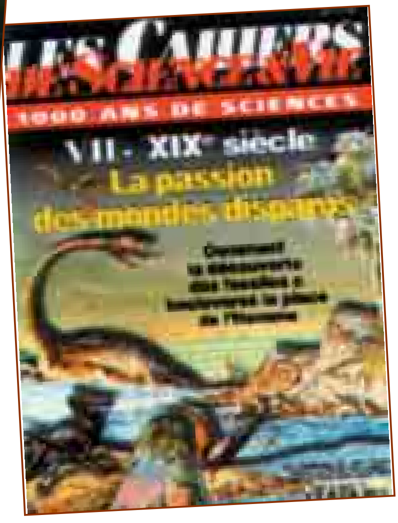
On examination, this eye-catching picture is meaningless. Its only purpose is to attract people's attention with its visual effects and to instill the suggestion of evolution.

EVOLUTIONIST INCULCATIONS IN MEDIA

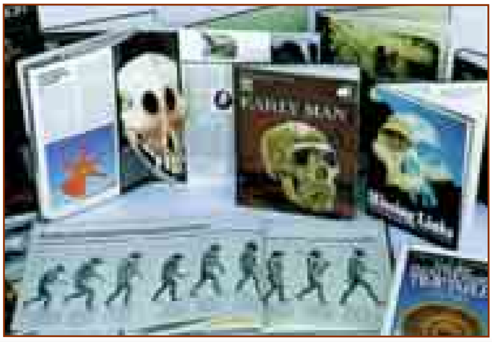


The media have exerted the greatest influence in getting the theory of evolution, with no scientific foundation, to be viewed as scientific reality. Various periodicals have kept the theory in the public eye by publishing regular articles about it. Apart from the media, we can see mass "selling" of evolution in scientific journals, encyclopedias and even biology texts. Books and magazines are published with striking covers, interesting page designs and color pictures, to attract attention with their visual effects and instill the suggestion that "evolution does exist."











Evolutionists often create a spell with their visual presentations. Their illustrations of primitive human beings, cavemen and human ancestors are all imaginary. The sole purpose of the attractive page layouts and illustrations is to publicize the idea of evolution.

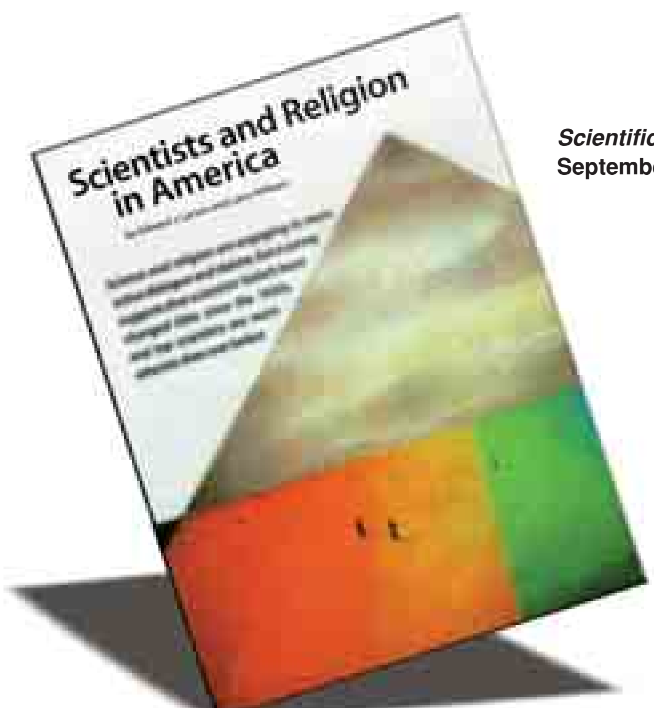
From the point of view of content, these publications are often filled with complete misinformation but do contain striking layouts designed to mislead. Every detail has been considered in their formation. For example, the general appearance, cover design, page layout, colors used on the cover and the pages, the photographs and the style of language are all prepared with qualities that the reader will find attractive. The information and topics are presented in an attractive package to awaken trust in the reader. Hiding behind this mask of striking beauty, the spell will combine with the other elements to produce the desired effect. The reader won't suspect that such a magazine or book with its high-quality, authoritative appearance could propose a theory with no scientific foundation. For this reason alone, he won't feel it necessary to examine the truth of the theory of evolution for himself.

Once again, however, we must point out that the rhetorical accounts of evolutionists decorated with hundreds of fragments of bone labeled in Latin, and volumes filled with photographs can be completely invalidated by one plain and concise explanation. For example, a dense three-volume book with a supposedly scientific appearance can be proven wrong by a few paragraphs with true scientific value. In fact, as said before, all the information and accounts presented as scientific proofs in every evolutionist book are weak and insubstantial enough to be invalidated by a pamphlet you could fit into your pocket.

Method # 12: They try to make the public believe that to be a real scientist, one must accept the theory of evolution

In our time, certain circles in the scientific world use Darwinism as a means of applying pressure. Various methods are used to intimidate scientists who don't accept this theory's validity. In order for a scientist to be accepted in certain academic circles—most of which are evolutionist—he must support the theory and even publish articles dealing with it. Those

who do not are rejected by other scientists—also evolutionists—in that academic environment. Especially in the West, if a scientist wants to advance his career and become an associate or full professor, he must publish his articles according to a certain standard. As its most important element, this standard includes the absolute acceptance of the theory of evolution and the rejection of religion. In an article titled, "Scientists and Religion in America" published in the September 1999 *Scientific American*, Rodney Stark, a sociologist from Washington University, points out this pressure put on scientists, "There's been 200 years of marketing that if you want to be a scientific person you've got to keep your mind free of the fetters of religion." In research universities, "the religious people keep their mouths shut," Stark says, "And the irreligious people discriminate. There's a reward system to being irreligious in the upper echelons."[64]



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September 1999

One of the most serious problems faced by these scientists subjected to pressure occurs during the publication of their articles in scientific periodicals. Most well-known journals are controlled by people under the influence of the Darwinist spell, and they do not accept for publication articles by pro-Creationist scientists, so they cannot circulate their evidence against the theory of evolution.

Besides this, pro-Creationist scientists meet with many difficulties in the universities where they teach. To become a professor or to wield any influence in universities where the majority of the faculty is Darwinist, an individual must accept the theory of evolution. Those who do not accept this precondition are given no consideration or respect. Furthermore, attempts are even made to intimidate and deride them.

This is one of the evolutionists' most effective methods of suggestion used to perpetuate the Darwinist spell. For that reason, it will be useful to examine it in a little more depth.

The Darwinists' Weapon of "Defamation"

Defamation is a morally evil attempt to harm another person and to humiliate him before his peers. Those who practice it also hope to elevate themselves to the forefront and receive the respect of others. For Darwinists who seek to win respect for their theory and harm their pro-Creationist colleagues, defamation is an indispensable tool. For this reason, it's the very basis of the Darwinist spell.

Everything that is said and written in evolutionist circles, their facial expressions and the way they look, is peppered with defamatory statements. Knowing that they cannot succeed on a scientific platform, they treat pro-Creationist scientists so as to destroy them psychologically. When proofs for the fact of Creation are presented to them, they make their puny statements twisting their mouths, eyes and eyebrows into scornful expressions. In this way, they hope to cover up their deficiencies and lack of knowledge. For example, one of the main proponents of the theory of evolution today is Richard Dawkins, who also makes frequent use of this dis-

paraging style. In these words, he describes those who do not accept evolution:

> It is absolutely safe to say that, if you meet somebody who claims not to believe in evolution, that person is ignorant, stupid or insane.[65]

As we can see from what he says, Dawkins closes his eyes to scientific proofs presented to him by anyone else, adopting a prejudiced stance in order not to break the Darwinist spell under which he labors, hoping to instill this same prejudice in others.

In this area, another method evolutionists use is to listen to a presentation on the facts of Creation and then, in an actively aggressive way, to assert that those influenced by it are deficient in some manner. They believe that these people are on the wrong path and they don't hesitate to call them names and assault their sacred values.

Another method evolutionists use is to make snide comments about books and articles critical of Darwinism. Instead of responding with scientific evidence, they try to pass over the matter with a dismissive smile. Peter Van Inwogen, professor of philosophy at Notre Dame University, in his review of Michael J. Behe's famous book, *Darwin's Black Box* comments on the prejudiced attitude of evolutionist scientists:

> If Darwinians respond to this important book by ignoring it, misrepresenting it, or ridiculing it, that will be evidence in favor of the widespread suspicion that Darwinism today functions more as an ideology than as a scientific theory.[66]

Thus, we realize that the reason why Darwinists react snidely to scientific proofs is totally ideological. Evolutionists espouse it just in order that they can reject religion and the fact of Creation. And as we have said so far, still they use the Darwinist spell to perpetuate this rejection. At the basis of this method is treating opposing ideas with disdain. Using this behavior, they attempt to instill the suggestion that the way of evolution is the only way, and that believing in Creation will make people appear ridiculous. But Darwinists are making a great error and deceiving themselves.

Conclusion: The Spell of Darwinism is Quickly Losing its Effect

Throughout this book, we have examined in detail the state into which the "Dark Spell" of Darwinism has led people. It turns some people into a group of unthinking, unreflective individuals unable to judge or evaluate for themselves, preferring to close their eyes to reality. They have abandoned their power of judgment as if they were immobilized by a spell; their eyes do not see and their ears do not hear.

So, is there any escape for them?

At this point, it is up to every conscientious, intelligent person who can think and see to call on Darwinists and their followers to listen to the voice of reason and to consider the scientific facts. It is, after all, the people themselves who will break this spell. Those who heed the call and consider the facts without prejudice, and with an open mind, will certainly perceive the plain truth; and the spell they are under will be broken. This call will remove all the Darwinist spells, just as Moses took away the magic performed by Pharaoh's sorcerers.

In the Qur'an, God tells us how Moses did it:

They said, "Detain him and his brother and send out marshals to the cities, to bring you all the skilled magicians." The magicians came to Pharaoh and they asked, "Will we receive a reward if we are the winners?" He said, "Yes, and you will be among those brought near." They said, "Moses, will you throw first or shall we be the ones to throw?" He said, "You throw." And when they threw, they cast a spell on the people's eyes and caused them to feel great fear of them. They produced an extremely powerful magic. We revealed to Moses, "Throw down your staff." And it immediately swallowed up what they had forged. So the Truth took place and what they did was

shown to be false. They were defeated then and there, transformed into humbled men. (Qur'an; 7: 111-119)

These verses tell us that Moses' staff swallowed everything the sorcerers conjured up. It will be enough to destroy the power of this spell if believers proclaim the truth that Almighty God has created the universe and everything it contains, and show people what the Darwinist spell has produced and the methods it employs.

This will have the same effect as Moses' staff. All those who have been misled for years by outdated tales of evolution, been brainwashed by atheist and materialist myths, and have had every aspect of their lives affected by this dark spell, must now wake up and rid themselves of its influence once and for all. If a person thinks only about how he came into existence from a drop of water, or considers just one of the many wonderful features with which God endowed any of His creatures, he will easily grasp the fact of Creation.

The number of people coming to realize this truth is increasing every day. Those who have lost their ability to think under the influence of the Darwinist spell, and had their awareness dulled by blindly believing deceitful fabrications, constitute a danger for humanity. But our world needs intelligent and aware young people who have shaken off the influence of dark spells, who can think freely, and who exercise strong faculties of judgment and discernment. The fact that the Darwinist spell is being quickly removed is an important historical development, signaling a bright and prosperous future for the whole world.

***They said, "Glory be to You!
We have no knowledge except
what You have taught us. You are
the All-Knowing, the All-Wise."
(Qur'an, 2: 32)***

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